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JUNE PICTURES.

June's glorious sun unclouded shines,
And not a bud unopened lingers;
The roses laugh, and build their vines
The golden-petalled celandines
Tangle their fragrant fingers.

The opaulated black bird sings
His love-song in the rusty meadows;
And orioles on flaming wings
Dart through the orchard openings,
And flash into the shadows.

Afar the lake, a silver sheet
Girdled with swells of green, lies sleeping;
The brooks that on its borders meet
I see not, but their foam-shot feet
I hear the ledges leaping.

In groups beneath the pasture trees,
Full fed the cows lie drowsing;
The locust grove's alive with bees,
With song like that of summer seas,
Among the bloom-entwining.

Young quail are whistling in the brake,
Each day their faltering notes grow firmer;
The kingbirds cheerful music make,
And down the woodland echoes wake
With soft and amorous murmur.

Sweet is the noontide of the year,
That crowns the world with chaplets floral,
Hails the old Lord in regal cheer,
And makes a perfumed atmosphere
With its ingrowing music.

Leave your dull haunts, ye human moles,
Blindly for sordid treasures tunning,
Ye votaries on paths less certain after gold,
And wreathe around your jaded souls
The garlands June is twining.
Samuel Fisher.

FERNS.

In the cool and quiet nooks,
By the side of rustic brooks,
In the forest's green retreat,
Where the sun-beam's power is not,
Nestling at the old trees' feet,
Ferns delight to grow.

On the tall cliffs that woo the breeze,
Where no human foot hath been,
And no eye our beauty sees,
There we have our maiden tresses.

In the months of mountain cave,
Where the cold rills make their music,
Jostling in the spray that laves
As it wildly foaming rushes.

In the clefts of foaming walls,
On old ruins sad and hoary,
Filling up the ancient hall,
With a new and lovely glory.

Where the shady banks are steepest,
Sheltering from the sunlight's glow,
Loving best the shadiest, deepest,
Where the rain-fall's showers grow.

In the pleasant woodland glades,
Where the antlered deer are straying;
Lifting there our light fronds high,
There our mimic groves displaying.

Even the treacherous marsh's bosom,
Decking with our regal pride,
There alone allows to blossom,
(Boon to all our kindenied.)

Though we boast no lovely blossom,
That can rival with the flowers;
Though we demonstrate by no perfume,
Though no varied hue is ours.

Yet hath nature framed our race
To a mould so light and fair,
That a beauty and a grace
Shed we round us everywhere.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

A Remarkable Event in Steam Navigation.

A brief telegram acquainted the public with successful character of the experiment in Boston Bay a few days since to test petroleum as making steam. We have further particulars by mail, and we quote from the Boston *Traveller*, of Friday evening: Under the auspices of the United States Government there has to-day been made an experiment in the use crude petroleum in steamboats as a substitute for coal, which has produced most noteworthy results and is destined to effect an immense revolution in river and ocean navigation. In ten years from this day, or less, we venture to predict, no coal burning vehicles of freight or passage will be in use. Petroleum, now a drug over the world, and lying idle in inexhaustible quantities, will assume a new value, and will be cheaper for other purposes.

The United States propellor Palos, Captain W. Waters, 350 tons (formerly a gunboat) of the Navy Yard at about 11 o'clock, having on board Messrs. George P. Reed, William Sohier, George E. Lincoln, G. Granville Bryant, Mr. Haley, of the firm of Cotton & Hovey, and other gentlemen in the petroleum business; Chief Engineer Stimers, Chief Engineer Kellogg, of the United States Navy, and Chief Engineer Henderson, of the Navy Yard, who had been busily engaged in constructing a substitute a series of five trips to test the new principle; Col. Henry R. Foote, of Tennessee, inventor of the petroleum steam furnace, F. Allen, of New York, and Mr. Atkins, of Washington street, Boston, interested with Colonel Foote in the enterprise and business managers; and Blanchard, agent of the associated Press, and other gentlemen.

The Palos, in her furnace, has a series of furnaces supplied with burners, of which latter there are probably a hundred. A pipe from petroleum tanks on deck supplies the furnace fires. The flame from these burners heats boilers. The burners by their own heat turn the petroleum in the pipes into gas, there is an arrangement for infusing air and steam, and this gas supplies the burners. The flames are confined in the furnace and boilers, and the Palos has never made an average of more than eight miles an hour, and her utmost speed never over nine for a short distance. On occasion she carried 25 pounds of steam, and made the distance from the Navy Yard ignominously to Boston Light, 11½ miles, in 45 minutes, an average of 14 miles an hour, with both sea. The pilot stated that the total from the Navy Yard to and back, around the Navy Yard to and back, around the light-ship, 25 ten miles, was made in hour and 55 minutes. The engineer said that could he had never made 25 miles in less than 1½ hours. The United States engineers on board were astonished at the results, and it is

AMERICAN MEAT ABROAD.

Conflict of Opinion.

The London Society of Arts lately appointed committee to inquire how far and from what sources the supplies of nutricious food for the laboring classes could be increased and cheapened. The investigation, which is an important one, has led to a good deal of evidence American bacon, which Dr. Edward Smith, eminent physician employed by the government, in a late sanitary inquiry, has recommended as a valuable article of food. One gentleman who was examined by the committee, Mr. Henry Grainger, who has been for years largely engaged in the provision trade, and was lately President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. He said that as far as his own experience went, he had never been able to get from any part of the world beef which the English people would eat at a fair price. During the late American war, very large quantities of American bacon were exported to this country, at a first cost of three per pound. Since the close of the war the price had advanced considerably, but first-class wholesale being, in round figures, five cents per pound by the hundred weight or ton. The quality of the bacon sometimes varies, but generally uniform. The present price of American bacon was from 50s. to 56s. per cwt., according to the quality of the meat; the retail price would be from 6d. to 7d. per pound. English or Irish bacon was from 2d. to 3d. per pound dearer. American bacon is never considered to be of so good a quality for consumption as this country as English or Irish cured. The Irish producers ship all their superior qualities of bacon to our markets, and import large quantities of American bacon from Liverpool for consumption. The over-greasiness of the American bacon was one objection to its use in this country; the want of firmness in the meat he attributed in a measure to the way in which the hogs were fed. Large quantities of pork were sent from America, as barrelled pork, in wet pickle, which was very good indeed, and met with a ready sale. He saw some of this description in the day before, the price of which was sold at 52s per pounds; it was frequently sold by retailers. It was not so salt generally as the American bacon, only moderately so.

Of the witnesses said he had remarked the use of American bacon in England with a relish and ended with a panegyric.

Grainger said the largest importation of American bacon was 500,000 boxes, of 400 lbs each. That was the second year of the American war. Last year it amounted to only 200,000 boxes. American hams were almost unknown here; but American cheese had become a favorite article in England, and would have a favorable effect on the home manufacture.

General Grant and the Presidency.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to the widely expressed preference on the part of General Grant for the Presidency, says:

The statement is to be taken with the usual allowance to the New York *World*. This is not the first time that General Grant talks. He is known to be a candidate for the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency, and of course he does not desire to refer it to any other man, nor does he suppose he would be offered to any other man. He is fully committed to the principles of the Republican party. He is not going to be a soldier, who as a representative fact of being a soldier, who as a representative of the patriotism and victories of the army, is loaded with honors, does not create a little excitement. Presidency, for in fact every brave soldier has had of a stain. It merely makes distinction and liability. General Grant knows this perfectly well. The public conviction there is a wide difference between him and General Sherman in political views and aptitudes, but he is not the triumph of a political candidate.

Thursday evening, a lady of Troy sitting in her room, was instantaneously oppressed with the conviction that her little son has fallen from the window in his sleeping apartment to the ground below. She repelled the thought as impossibility. In a few moments more it forced upon her mind with such force that she could not resist it. She hurried up to the bedroom of her son, and there, to her intense horror, she discovered the lad sleeping soundly in his bed, with the window open, his head projecting outside—he was on the very point of falling on the pavement below! Who can explain this instance which is unquestionably true!

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Anniversary Exercises—Address of Rev. F. P. Crane before the Literary Societies.

The anniversary of the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies took place Friday evening in the new and beautiful Baptist Church on Fourth street. The address was given by Rev. F. P. Crane, Professor in the University and a thorough scholar, and was in his easy and polished style. The crowded condition of our columns forbids our giving the entire address, which we regret. The following extracts will give our readers some idea of the beauty of the address. The subject was "Books and their Uses."

It was long before they began to make books by steam that Solomon complained of the endless multiplication of them. I wonder what the wise old King would say if he should see all the works he ever published, probably a thin octavo at most, on a shelf in a modern library. What did he know about making of many books?

We do the most of it by machine. Book machines are of two classes, according to the material of their structure, flesh and blood on one hand, and iron and type metal on the other. The first class we might call men machines, and they turn out by far the largest mass of the books that come from the press. The truth is, this nineteenth century, a very good century in its way, has done a great deal to turn men into machines. And this, too, not simply with reference to fingers and arms so that these become mere incidentals in trains of mechanism, to answer purposes that wheels and levers have not yet been made intelligent enough to subserve; but also with reference to brains, to make a very great proportion of what we call thinking, or at any rate *writing*, an altogether mechanical thing.

There is something almost appalling in a contemplation of the prodigious fecundity of the modern press. It would keep twelve men busy day and night without a moment's pause, to read all the volumes published daily in London, while to keep up at the same time with the world by reading all the *newspapers* of the city, would require the energies, as cruelly tasked, of forty men.

The great desideratum of the age is a *book-reading* machine. We have machines enough for *making* the commodity, and the idea is not so absurd as some may think.

In fact, if you will allow a little license of speech, it will be demonstrated that we have practically, something of the sort now in operation. An able editor once said to me: "I am trying to boil this column and a half of matter down to two or three squares." If you will reflect that the whole contents of the largest volume you ever read had to be run out so fine as to be able to enter through the little orifice of the iris, you will admit that here was a process in which he was saving you and me so much of the trouble of reading the original article as the reduction, the "*boiling down*," amounted to.

But to dismiss conjecture and prophecy.

This system of reading books by proxy has grown out of the exigencies of the case, and is one of the features of the age in which it is to find yourself in the wrong century. There are books in regard to the general character of which I must form an opinion before I can command the leisure to read them, if I ever do it at all. It is one of the most preposterous of requirements that I should never praise a good book or denounce a bad one until I have turned over every leaf of it with my own fingers, and cried aloud to the whole audience of the house with my own proper eyes. Yet, of course, there are some books which we must read for ourselves. These are, for example, the standard text books in the art or profession you have chosen. It will not do for the theologian to get his theology, the physician his physiology, nor the lawyer his jurisprudence from magazines and reviews, nor must the man of science or even the manufacturer or artisan who wishes to rise above mere mechanical routine, satisfy himself with the smatterings of natural science that he can get from newspaper clippings or the like. In everything that bears directly upon your life-work and duties, determine to go as near to the very bottom of the matter as you can, and let what intelligence you are able to gather, be systematically acquired from the most approved treatises and methods of study. Alas! what an enormously wasteful waste have we seen of whole lifetimes and the energies of unquestionable genius in utterly impracticable schemes, all for want of a little systematic thinking in the direction of practical science! Any one who has lived where inventive talent is at all active, can furnish you with a superfluity of examples. It is rather out of my line, but I cannot forbear the remark, that it is a thousand pities that the Greek and Latin had better understood here, and that in a community whose wealth is altogether in its manufacturing industry, there is so little interest taken in efficiency in general difficulty in securing instruction by means of elementary lectures, strictly systematic yet popular, by really able men, and free to the men and especially the boys whose sweat and purses we are to serve; but also with reference to *brains*

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND RAILROADS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in order to set forth in a strong light "the beneficent influence of railroads," instances "the line of the Camden and Atlantic road." We quote one sentence, as follows:

"Where ten years ago there was scarcely a sign of cultivation except the hut of the charcoal burner, there are now the comfortable houses of the thoughtful of thrifty and prosperous fruit growers and raisers of vegetables, who find their profits in supplying the wants of the people of two great cities."

With such proof before her eyes, it is astonishing that the influence of Philadelphia in the Legislature should be exerted against building more railroads. It was the influence exerted directly by the Coal Exchange of that city that, last winter, defeated another road to the coal regions. It was the influence of Philadelphia that defeated the Connellsville bill, and thereby denied to that city the relief from burdens which many of its leading citizens are crying out against, and which operate as a blight on the city. It was the influence of Philadelphia that defeated the Free Railroad Law, which would have caused hundreds of miles of Railroads to be built for many years to come, whereby Philadelphia would be the chief gainer. Many sections of our State are there that have plead in vain for permission to build Railroads with the money of their own people—sections which, had they not been denied, could to-day be spoken of as our contemporary speaks of the "line of the Camden and Atlantic Road." We have reason to believe that Philadelphia begins to realize how fatal to her interests is the policy of which she has been the chief and most persistent supporter. We might exult over the penalty she is paying, and as our answer to appeals for assistance in emancipating herself from it, we might send back—as you have sown so shall ye reap. But another spirit prevails, and we rejoice in the prospect that the day is not distant when we shall have a Free Railroad Law, and in other respects legislation so liberal that our good Commonwealth will take a new departure in development and prosperity.

"NO POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS."

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Virginia, designates the persons who have been active in developing and organizing the Republican Union party in that State, as persons of "no political antecedents." These, we presume, are the men who have lately been endeavoring to unite, by a friendly coalescence, on a common platform, among whom we notice the names of Governor PIERPONT, J. M. BOTTS, HUNNICUTT, and representatives, in large numbers, from many counties of Eastern Virginia. The efforts for organization and Union, we judge to be attended with a good degree of success, since the movement contemplating a convention in Richmond on the first of August, elicits expressions of concern—almost of alarm—from the adherents of the old Southern *regime*, and raises among them a loud cry, addressed to those of like faith, to register in order to their voting at the coming elections.

But we refer especially to the active movers in favor of the Union as designated by the expression at the head of this article. It describes the very kind of men that Virginia has long needed for its honor and advantage. No State has been more wretchedly handled by politicians, practiced in the arts and deceptions of the trade. An entire new set, if such a thing were possible, fresh from the people and animated with the republican spirit, must be an improvement upon the old and effete stock. The extinction of the entire race of politicians who have, from their earliest days, and through all their history, been steeped in the absurd error of slavery-politics, could scarcely fail to prove beneficial to the State. They cannot be adapted to the new era that has dawned upon the State, which has heretofore admitted of no political opinions or character that was not in accord with slavery.

The advent of men of no political antecedents is the best thing for regenerated Virginia. The new agency is suited to the new element of freedom. Men who start with the era and in harmony with, its new policy, will not be trammeled with antecedent sentiments of treason and rebellion, will not truckle to a proud aristocracy, and will not seek to build up a political predominance for themselves on the foundation of bondage in others. When old antecedents have so little to recommend them, let them be thrown into merited oblivion, and let us have a better time under men of no political antecedents.

SUBSTITUTING AN OPINION FOR LAW.

It was evidently the belief of all parties, when the reconstruction law was promulged, that it did confer on the military commanders of districts the power of restraining, suspending and removing, for cause, the civil functionaries, in the Southern States. Congress so understood it, so did the President, who made this one reason for vetoing the law, and so did the Southern people, who made it a ground of complaint. And, in fact, it appears in the opinion of the Attorney General to be the meaning of the law, for he admits that it is the duty of the military commanders to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property. Under this the commanders have done what is complained of, and what the Attorney General says they had not a right to do. To sustain this position he makes a distinction between the interpretation of the requirement in a time of peace and in a time of war, alleging that it is not to be extended to civil functions in any case in a time of peace.

We did not design to criticise the opinion itself in its particular statements or arguments. It may well be doubted whether this formal interpretation of laws in general and in the abstract belongs to the office of the Attorney General. And it is especially doubtful whether a law can be properly emasculated and rendered ineffective by such interpretation. The Judicial authority is the interpreter of laws, when applied to particular cases. The opinion of the Attorney General nullifying the law becomes equivalent to the President's veto in effect, without the remedy provided for the veto.

THE "OPINION" AND THE LAW.

The highest respect is due to the opinion of the Attorney General, as the chosen counsellor of the President on questions of law. But the idea that his opinion can supercede a law of Congress or suspend its operation, cannot be entertained for a moment by any well informed person, for it would be equivalent to making the opinion of a Cabinet officer the supreme law of the land. The avidity with which such expressions of official opinion are sought, and the promptness with which they are seized by the discontented people of the Southern States, when favorable to their wishes, is a proof that they have fallen into the error of so regarding them.

But the truth is, that the Attorney General's "opinion" has no binding authority in relation to the meaning, the application, or the constitutionality of any law of Congress. This is the prerogative of the Supreme Court, and even its prerogative is subject to limitations. The interpretation of laws, however, and the application of them to particular cases, as they come up for adjudication, are indisputably judicial functions. Were the "opinion" of the Attorney General decisive as to the import and applicability of a law of Congress, he would be clothed with a greater power for frustrating the purposes of the legislative body than is possessed by a President, since after the body has overruled a veto and enacted a law, it may be rendered ineffectual and nugatory by an opinion of a Cabinet officer, subordinate to the President.

Without attempting to criticise or condemn the opinion, in its general import, we maintain, nevertheless, that to meet the circumstances of the times, as affected by the rebellion, a mode of administering the Government, somewhat different from that of ordinary times, is not only admissible but necessary. The belligerent temper and tendency of the public mind in the States of the rebellion, and the necessity of controlling and eradicating it by Government measures, must be recognized in the Reconstruction policy. In fact *reconstruction* implies an abnormal and deranged condition, and of course, excludes the idea that the ordinary rules and modes of government, adapted to orderly times, are sufficient.

Whatever, then, may be the influence of MR. STANBERY's opinion with the President, we hope it will not supercede the law or interfere with its legitimate enforcement. The probability after all is, that the main objection to the action of the military commanders rests on the character of the persons whom they remove from or appoint to civil offices, rather than on their exercise of the power of appointment. Any interruption of the process of reconstruction, for reasons connected with the action of the commanders under the law, is to be regretted, since it will necessarily delay the desired consummation. But it is to be specially regretted on account of the Southern *people*, as this new turn of their faithless and ambitious leaders in opposing the law, will be likely, should it be persisted in, to lead to other Congressional enactments, supplementary to the reconstruction plan, which will be sure not to relax any of the antecedent conditions. From the nature of the case, the attempt to evade and quibble, will, if it have any effect, be a reason for more stringent laws and conditions.

THE cable announces the occurrence, in the city of Birmingham, England, of a sudden and formidable outburst of violence among the people. How it began, or what was the immediate friction that lighted the match, we are not informed. The cable only tells us that it was an Anti-Catholic riot, and that it had assumed such proportions that large bodies of military were put under orders to proceed to the spot and suppress it at all hazards. The information is too meager to furnish much material for reflection, or rather, while it does furnish much material for reflection, the circumstances are too little known to give direction to it. But this one remark we offer—and it will answer just as well should it prove to be a Catholic instead of an Anti-Catholic one—that the organized and persistent effort to keep one people distinct from all others with whom they live—cultivating antagonistic ideas, maintaining a different nationality, educating at different schools, fostering hereditary prejudices, inflaming the dissocial passions and hostile religious prejudices—is a dangerous policy in any country. By preventing assimilation, it keeps up political ill will, and offers a standing menace to peace and good order. It cannot, therefore, be an evidence of patriotism, but rather of the reverse. We make this remark on the hypothesis that the riot, reported by telegraph, originated in the angry sectarian feelings engendered by such a course as we have cursorily described.

IT has been decided in Cabinet Council—Secretary STANTON only dissenting—that the civil officers removed by the Commanders administering the laws of Congress concerning Reconstruction, shall be restored; and the President will speedily restore them. To make the proceeding complete, the officers thus snubbed should be removed and others, selected for their subserviency to the President—if such can be found—appointed in their stead.

This proceeding is in direct conflict with arguments and doctrines of MR. JOHNSON's Veto Message on the law in question; but consistency is not one of the peculiarities of his public character. It is in conflict also with the design of Congress in passing the law—the design which he then attributed to Congress and the law, and on which he based his principal objection. The President, by his Attorney, bases his action not on constitutional grounds, but simply on interpretation. There would seem to be nothing left for Congress, therefore, but to move right forward and pass a law or amend this one so that no interpretation can defeat the object intended to be accomplished. It may set hard on the South—it may produce a state of things greatly to be regretted; but if it does, the South will have MR. JOHNSON to thank. Congress, in its work of restoration, has twice been foiled by the President. Each time severer measures have been the consequence. There is no reason to expect the result will be different in this instance.

FIVE hundred tons of Youghiogheny coal is shipped daily over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, thence to Buffalo by sail, and thence to New York by canal and the Hudson river. The purchaser is the Manhattan Gas Company. It takes this round about way to New York because the freights by that route, including the two transhipments, are cheaper than the Pennsylvania Central will offer. It is understood that the investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature has already established the fact, that purchasers to get their coal carried at a fair rate must buy it of certain parties along that line. How much less our citizens get for their coal than they would but for this discrimination against them, we are not aware. The investigation referred to has established the fact that outsiders have to pay for the luxury—or misfortune—of not being in the ring. But there is a good time coming!

THE only epidemic that has as yet, this summer, made its appearance, is a certain rage for championships. The most brutal and disgusting form of it is a *furore* for fighting and battering with the fist in the prize ring. This is distinguished from the dog fight chiefly by the introduction of the money consideration. Avarice stimulates a low ambition, making the performances of the prize ring to present a more debased condition of humanity than a fight, whether between men or dogs, that is brought on by the excitement of anger. The contagion of the prize ring, it is feared, is likely to spread, as the performances are detailed in many of the public prints, and foster a morbid and debasing taste for them in the lower strata of society.

JOURNALS which have been strongly opposed to a July session of Congress, in view of the recent events and circumstances growing out of the administration of the reconstruction laws, are taking ground in favor of one; and present appearances favor the belief that a session in July will be held. If the people of the South would only consider that Congress, as the representative of the people, will take no step backward, they would petition MR. JOHNSON to withdraw his opposition and attempt no interference, because it must result in legislation that will not be likely to relax the rigor of present laws. The opinion of MR. STANBERY is likely to prove a plague to those in whose behalf it was ostensibly promulgated. It betrays a motive which clearly reveals the duty of Congress.

THE Pittsburgh *Post*, in common with a good many of its party, has professed to be in favor of a Free Railroad Law. But we fail to perceive that it has anything but approbation for the silence maintained by the Democratic Convention on that important question. The cold shoulder was deliberately turned upon this great measure of the people, and the party papers have but one course to pursue. Last fall the Democrats made professions of friendship only to betray them. It is somewhat to their credit that they now abstain from further professions. Being really hostile to the Free Law, it would have been more manly had they taken ground openly against it, instead of keeping silence. The eyes of the people are none the less opened, however.

THE country is waiting to see ANDREW JOHNSON restore to office the infamous Mayor MONROE, of New Orleans riot memory, and others of similar notoriety. Of course an enlightened sense of duty will not prompt this action by the President, but qualities of head and heart which on former occasions MR. JOHNSON has displayed in his office, and in pursuance of a purpose relating less to the good of the country than the gratification of feelings arising out of the wrong headedness for which he is peculiar.

July Session of Congress.

Our Washington advices speak as though it was pretty well settled that a July session of Congress will be held, as the result of the Attorney General's latest opinion. Senator Fessenden, it is said, has written that if the necessity grows out of reconstruction he will be there; but if impeachment and other similar matters are to be considered, he will stay away. It is not probable the Senator will stay away, as the session will be mainly devoted to amending the reconstruction laws so as to carry out the will of Congress, acting for the people. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says:

Fourteen United States Senators, who have been with Senator Wade a excursion party at various points, all express a determination to be present at the July session of Congress. Those who were with Mr. Wade yesterday joined him in a telegram to General Schenck, of the National Congressional Committee, recommending him to advise all Republican members to be present in July.

It is suggested that financial questions may possibly be agitated, but not at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will have nothing new to propose before the December session. If any action is proposed at the July session it will be, it is thought, in the direction of repealing the authority of April 12, 1866, to withdraw $4,000,000 per month of the greenback currency, so as to settle the question of the non-contraction of this circulation for at least a year or two to come. In his recent Boston letter the Secretary himself pays deference to the popular opinion and the indirectly expressed wishes of Congress last winter on this subject, and there would be no impropriety in relieving him of the exercise of all discretion on the subject. It is not improbable that he would really prefer to have such action taken, if the subject should be agitated at all.

Persecuting the Jews.

The intelligence of cruel persecutions in some of the Danubian Principalities, in which the Jews are the sufferers, has reached Paris, and excited, as it will elsewhere in Europe, painful sensations. It appears that the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Bratiano, by reviving some obsolete laws against the Jews, or by putting a false interpretation upon a circular, ordered all Jews to be forthwith ejected from their farms and places of business, and caused great numbers of them to be seized and transported in irons beyond the Danube. The greatest disaster was of course the consequence of such a sudden expulsion.

Mr. Cremieux, to whom as a member of their nation and a prominent citizen of France, they addressed their appeal for help, had a recent interview with the Emperor, and secured from him a promise of interposition and aid for the persecuted Israelites. The English Government also takes interest in that people exposed to oppressions and perils from the barbarity of the Turkish population of the Principalities. The latest news is that the offensive measures against the Jews have been suspended by an order from Bucharest, in consequence of the energetic protests of the British against them.

Sharp Rejoinder.

Lately General Buford reported to the Government that the Indians were comparatively well disposed and peaceable, only when provoked to commit offenses. To this United States Senator Thayer has telegraphed the following sharp reply:

"If General Buford has reported what the telegraph attributes to him in regard to Indian matters, he is guilty of reckless misrepresentation or criminal stupidity. A warfare is now being carried on upon the plains by savage Indians upon small parties of defenceless settlers and upon the railroad surveying parties and laborers, barbarous and unprovoked. The Government must not be deluded by any such reports as Buford's.

(Signed) "JOHN M. THAYER,
United States Senator."

Strawberries.

The strawberry crop of the present season, in this vicinity, is very promising. The berry, generally, is larger, and the yield far exceeds that of years past. Prices now are nearly fifty per cent. lower than they were last year, when the season was sending to the market its full ripened crop. It is believed that within the next ten days very choice strawberries will be a drag on the market at ten cents per box.

A NOVEL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Detectives George D. Calanan, Joshua Taggart and Edward G. Carlin and Thomas B. Davis, all experienced police officers, have formed an association in Philadelphia to be known as the "Protective Police Insurance." A number of the leading merchants of that city have given the association liberty to refer to them for their ability and integrity, and it is proposed to commence the business at once, ample means being now on deposit for that purpose. Competent watchmen will be appointed, and they will assume charge of a store from the time it is closed until it is opened in the morning. A policy of insurance will issue to all who place their property under the care of the association, and in the event of a robbery, absolute indemnity will be made. This is certainly a novel institution, and will doubtless pay as good dividends as a fire insurance company.

THE Philadelphia *North American* declares that when the impeachment project was first broached, it opposed it, "because at that time President Johnson had done nothing to render him liable to impeachment, and because we had much more important work then to attend to, which would have been materially interfered with by our undertaking the task of impeachment." "But," continues the same paper, "events have occurred since that date calculated to change the opinion of moderate men, and to induce the belief that the Republican party cannot in common justice shrink from the issue itself has provoked."

By a singular coincidence, Rev. George A. Calhoun, D. D., a prominent Congregational minister of Connecticut, and one of the oldest in the State, died two days after Dr. Hawes. Dr. Calhoun was with Dr. Hawes in Andover Seminary, and was settled in North Coventry, fifteen miles from Hartford, in 1818. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Theological Institute, formerly located at East Windsor, now at Hartford. Like Dr. Hawes, he had been for many years a member of the Corporation of Yale College. Dr. Calhoun was seventy-nine years old; Dr. Hawes, seventy-seven.

THE contest between Etheridge and his competitors on the stump, in Tennessee, is becoming very bitter and personal. In one of his speeches a few days ago, Judge Houk, in reply to some taunt from Mr. Etheridge, said that such charges came with a pretty grace "from the keeper of a gambling house in Washington—from a person who had been dismissed a gambling club because he dealt the cards from the bottom." The wonder is they do not come to personal collision. The course of Brownlow in raising and calling out the militia is regarded as an unnecessary and unfortunate proceeding, even by some of his warmest supporters.

THE arrival of emigrants at New York up to the 17th instant were 100,267. Each succeeding month shows an increase. It appears to be true of the immigrants that they are people of better character, more skill and more means than usual, and that a large proportion leave the city immediately after arrival for the interior. The country wants them all, and has profitable work enough to employ them and their relatives, to the remotest cousin.

A CHICAGO paper in the course of an editorial article, ably discussing the Cole-Hiscock case, says: "A case of this kind"—that is, a wife seduced by a friend of her husband—"occurred within a few weeks, when there was at first a demand for $10,000, and, after a long negotiation, receipts for damages were executed upon the payment of $95." They bring everything to a money standard in Chicago, and here we have due notification of the scale applicable to cases of this kind.

A NUMBER of distinguished English ritualists, including Dr. Pusey and Archdeacon Denison, have forwarded an address to Charles Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in which they set forth their views of the elements used in the Holy Eucharist. They maintain the doctrine of consubstantiation instead of transubstantiation. They write in moderate and professedly conciliatory language; but it was doubted in London whether the document would exert any influence in allaying the agitation which so widely prevails in Great Britton on the subject.

THE report that Dr. Durant has been relieved of his position as manager of the Union Pacific Railroad has been generally published. We now learn from official sources that Mr. Dillon has been elected in his place to take charge of the work of construction, together with two other directors, and that Dr. Durant still retains his position as Vice President of the road.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—Governors Orr, Patton and Sharkey; Judges Fisher and Yerger, Senator Alcorn and other politicians of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, are reported to have undertaken the organization of a new party which is to act independently of Democrats and Radicals. Senator Alcorn has set the ball in motion in an opening speech at Oxford, Miss.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have commenced work in Washington on their branch road, which is to connect that city with their main line at Point of Rocks.

THE Rochester papers say that Mr. Greeley, who made an agricultural speech at Bordsport, was frequently interrupted by inquiries about Gen. Davis.

STATE ITEMS.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the temperance men of Johnstown, over one hundred tavern licenses were granted in Johnstown and vicinity at the present session of court. One hundred taverns in a village of four or five thousand inhabitants and in its neighborhood, does not speak well for the morals of the locality.

John Brimm, who pushed Leopold Geiser against a revolving wheel in the Cambria Iron Works, last week, causing his death by decapitation, has been arrested and committed to jail in Ebensburg, charged with bringing about his death. Brimm and Geiser had a difficulty, when the former with both hands pushed Geiser violently towards the fly-wheel, and in an instant his body appeared on the opposite side of the wheel with his head almost severed from it.

Subscriptions to the fund for Muhlenberg College, in Allentown, have already reached $23,000, but $7,000, being now wanting to complete the $30,000 required.

In Philadelphia, Saturday, in the case of George Winnemore, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Magilton, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and the prisoner sentenced to be hung. Winnemore protested his innocence, and said he would have laid down his life to protect Mrs. Magilton. He denied that the razor found in her house belonged to him.

In Philadelphia, Friday evening, Thomas Gallagher, aged seven years, was killed by a brick thrown at him by a man named Howard Alcott. It appears that the boy was sent by his mother on an errand, in company with another boy named Pratt. They stopped at a hydrant to get a drink, in front of some new buildings going up on Carpenter street, below Nineteenth. While there, it is alleged, Alcott, who is a boss carpenter, called to them to leave, failing to do which immediately, he threw the brick at them, striking Gallagher in the breast, inflicting fatal injuries. He was carried into a house near by where he died shortly after. Alcott has been arrested to await the Coroner's inquest.

The "old Reed mill," in Meadville, was destroyed by fire Thursday evening, which originated in the engine room. The loss, divided among the following gentlemen, all of whom were uninsured, will probably reach $20,000, and may exceed that sum: Messrs, Ellis, Howe and Hannah, owners of the property, $10,000; Hannah & Porter, lessees of the planing and lath mill, $5,000; O. Hastings, lessee of the grist mill, $5,000.

Philadelphia, which has always heretofore appropriately celebrated the anniversary of Independence Day, will this year fail to do so. The Committee of Councils appointed to consider the proper observance of the approaching Fourth of July reported "that although the day is one that is held sacred by every true lover of liberty, and every annual return of it should be commemorated in a suitable manner, yet, owing to the severe and expensive contest the country has recently passed through for the maintenance and perpetuation of that liberty, causing an expenditure to the city of upwards of $10,000,000 which sum still remains a heavy debt for the tax payers to pay, and also in view of the fact that it would require an expenditure of about $8,000 to make anything like a creditable display, compels the committee to report that it is inexpedient to make an appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1867."

The Erie *Dispatch* chronicles the following freaks of lightning: Friday, about half-past twelve o'clock, a lightning rod was affixed to the house of Joseph Henderson, on Myrtle street, just north of the Ridge road, and about one hour after the job was finished, the house was struck by lightning. The lightning melted off the point of the rod, and at its base there was a sod partially turned up as though a portion of the electric current had passed there, but it was only a portion. The shingles were torn off between the lightning rod and the chimney, a distance of about two feet, and about half the plastering in the upper room was knocked down. On the lower floor, the space of two feet wide was cut through the parlor ceiling, and a breadth of carpet was cut across clearly as though done with scissors. Passing out through a window, the lightning tore out the end of a porch building, scattering the fragments far and wide, one sliver about the size of a lead pencil, being forced through a door 15 inches in thickness. A portion of the current also went down the cellar, breaking a large flat-stone into bits. Luckily no one was injured.

The citizens of Waynesburg held a meeting on the 10th inst., in favor of the Monongahela Valley Railroad project, and appointed delegates to the meeting at Brownsville, on the 20th inst.

Captain Granville P. Swoope, of the Fifth Reserves, died at the residence of his mother near Alexandria, Huntingdon county, on the 9th inst., from disease contracted while in the service.

The Mt. Union *Times* of last week says:—J. Warren Boody dropped dead almost instantly, near New Hamilton day before yesterday. Mr. Boody was in the woods, about to mark off the lands which he had sold to a company of capitalists for extracting gold and silver from his mines near Newton Hamilton, when the destroying angel summoned him hence.

Hon. G. W. Householder, Ex-State Senator, J. H. Schell, D. F. Boegle and Samuel D. Williams, of Bedford county, have removed to Kansas, and have purchased forty acres of land near Kansas City, where they purpose to establish a paper mill.

About sixteen years ago Samuel Slate, of Richhill township, Greene county, married his cousin, Cassandra Slate. After three children were born to them, about the year 1855, Slate left his family and went to Iowa. He returned three times in the course of a year or two after he went there, and then ceased. His wife believing from his silence, that he was dead, married again, and lived happily with her portion of the world until brought to light a treasure consisting partly of ingots and partly of very ancient gold pieces, rather larger than napoleons, of a total value represented at about fifty millions of francs. The discovery has been telegraphed to Ras el-Tin, the Viceroy left to investigate the matter in person. Can it be the cash-box of Amenopolis XXXVII., which that monarch lost on a journey, according to inscription on the obelisk of Luxor?

THUS is the way the Pacific railroad is laid at the rate of more than a mile a day. Iron, ties, &c., for one mile, are sent in a train as near the end of the track as it can get, and unloaded at the side of the rails; the ties are scattered along by teams, while gangs of men place and level them; then small, low cars, are loaded with rails, spikes, and chairs, and pushed to the end of the last rail, when two rails are seized and run off at the end and dropped in their places, as they fall others grasp them to keep them at the proper width, while another drops spikes at the cross-ties; the little car goes on and the spike-men, making full up nailing them down. Then come the track straighteners and the ballast men, making a full procession of men and teams, all moving, to know their special duty, and to do it with a will and a promptness that knows no failure or delay.

COL. FORNEY, speaking of the opera in London, says: "The prices of admission are, to the pit about two dollars or one money; to the stalls, equal to the parquette in our Academies, about three dollars or five money; and the boxes range from ten to thirty dollars. A glance at these figures sufficiently proves the impossibility of the poorer classes in England ever enjoying, as we do, the luxury of the opera."

MR. H. MORTON informs the *Boral Americain* that when his cows trouble him by holding their milk, he reaches his hand up and places the ends of his fingers on the back bone, forward of the hips, and presses down hard for a minute or so, and they will always give down.

COLORADO.

Prospect of the Gold and Silver Mines.

Col. McClure, writing from Denver, holds the following views concerning the mineral prospects of Colorado:

There is much I would like to say about Colorado, but time and space compel me to be brief. I have visited her gold and silver mines, and seen the fearful waste Eastern speculation has scattered in fatal profusion among them. With countless wealth in the mountains, there is palpable decline and distress in every mining region I have seen. Let me entreat Eastern companies to learn at once the utter hopelessness of their enterprises as now organized and managed. The mills are almost wholly worthless, because they are not adapted to the successful reduction of the obstinate combinations to be found everywhere in the Colorado ores. Many companies now on the very verge of bankruptcy, or actually in its embraces, have valuable mines, and they cling to the hope that they may yet make their enterprises successful. It is folly, it is madness. It would be a blessing to both Eastern capitalists and to Colorado if one vast fire should sweep the mills of Clear Creek from existence. Her charred walls would not impede progress, as do vast buildings with engines and mills now unemployed, and never to be employed, as at present constituted. Equally foolish, wasteful and disastrous must be every effort of manufacturers to reduce ores by experiments with the various processes, flooding the market and tempting the disappointed stockholder to make another effort to save his investment. Let every Eastern company wait until the problem is fully solved here, and then, and then only accept the inevitable revolution in the production of the precious metals will yet attain success; but let them understand that these mills are, as a rule, valueless, and their construction an irretrievable waste. I firmly believe that this year will nearly, if not entirely, master these ores, so that every good mine can be worked profitably, but stockholders might as well attempt to change the fashion of the Snowy Range as to persist in the effort to mine and reduce these ores with their patent machinery. I know that this will be unwelcome information to thousands of your readers, but its truth is fearfully attested by the sacrifice of $20,000,000 in fruitless efforts to refute it.

Important Law Relative to Judicial Sales.

Purchasers of real estate sold by order of the Courts should acquaint themselves with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved March 28, 1867, relative to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortgage, and thereby save themselves much trouble and expense. The first section of the act relates to deeds made to convey real estate under the act of 18th April, 1853, and to the security required by said act, which creates no embarrassment in the purchase of real estate sold by judicial order. The second and third sections of the act, however, are most important, and are in these words:

SEC. 2. That private sales made by order of Courts under said act of the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, shall discharge the premises sold from the lien of the debts of the decedent, except debts of record, and debts secured by mortgage: *Provided*, That the security required by said act shall have been duly entered.

SEC. 3. When the lien of a mortgage upon real estate is, or shall be, prior to all other liens upon the same property, except other mortgages, ground rents, taxes, assessments and municipal claims, whose lien, though afterward accruing, has, by law, priority given it, the lien of such mortgage shall not be destroyed, or in any way affected, by any judicial or other sale, whatsoever, whether such judicial sale shall be made by virtue or authority of any order or authority of any order or decree of any orphans, or other court, or of any writ of execution, or otherwise, howsoever: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to cases of mortgages upon unstated lands, or sales of the same for taxes.

Every bidder on property at a court sale should inform himself of the amount of liens or mortgages against the same, regardless of bids not to include said amount. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* relates a case in that city, which occurred only a day after the law went into force, where a party bid $5,000 on a certain property on which $5,000 of mortgages existed—this, by the terms of this act, the purchaser becoming responsible for the payment of $10,000, for that for which he had only bid $5,000. Regardless of the equity of the case, Judge Pearson set the sale aside.

Internal Revenue Frauds.

Among the provisions of the Internal Revenue law which are intended to repress fraud, the forty-eighth section of the act of 1864, with its amendments, holds a prominent place. It provides first for the forfeiture of all taxable articles found in possession of any one for the purpose of being sold or removed by him in fraud of the revenue laws. It provides for the forfeiture of all raw materials found in possession of any one intending to manufacture them into taxable articles with a design to evade the payment of the tax thereon. It further enjoins, it provides for the forfeiture of "all tools, implements, instruments and personal property whatsoever in the place or building, or within any yard or enclosure where such articles or such raw materials may be found."

This is a penal clause of a most severe and sweeping character, if it is to be taken as it reads. Under it there is nothing required for the forfeiture of any personal property but proof that it shall be in the same building, yard or inclosure in which are found any articles which are intended by the one who has them to be sold, removed or manufactured, with the design of evading the law. There is not required proof that the personal property and the fraudulent articles shall belong to the same individual. Its words require no interest in the owner of the personal property in the fraudulent articles, nor even a knowledge on his part of their presence, or of the fraudulent intent of the party who controls them. All that is required is presence in the same building, yard or inclosure.

Anticipating Insanity.

A Boston correspondent writes as follows: I hear in private conversation a story of a curious instance of insanity, remarkable as showing the tendencies of our hard working American life, and the possibility of forseeing the coming of madness. A gentleman doing a large business in Lynn has for some time been greatly harassed by business complications, which almost drove him to distraction. At last he took an account of stock, and decided to retire. All the details of his business were attended to and closed up with the most sedulous care; and when at last all was complete, the gentleman went calmly to the Insane Asylum at Somerville, and presented himself at its door in the character of a patient, saying he had symptoms of insanity as long as he could. In less than an hour he was a raving maniac, and the extreme expedient of a straight jacket had to be resorted to to prevent him from committing the most violent acts of madness.

The correspondent of the *Herald* at Rome, writes, *inter alia*, something about the Brigands which infest the neighborhood of the city. In allusion to the received maxim, "*Papa omnia potest*"—the Pope can do everything, the writer says:

"It would be a most satisfactory thing if this omnipotence were to display itself in the extirpation of the brigands, to regret a phrase bandied about by hers whose enormities in the neighborhood of Civita Vecchia I narrated in my last letter have as yet succeeded in baffling the efforts which have hitherto been made against them. The nature of the country favors them, and when driven out of one district, they take refuge in another."

Again, he exhibits the power of the brigands and the terror which they inspire in the vicinity of Rome, by their robberies:

"The principal farmers and landholders of Rome and the environs, eighty in number, have signed an address to the Pope praying for better protection against the brigands, and offering that otherwise they will have to throw up their contracts and refuse paying the rent to their landlords, which belong chiefly to the Roman princes and religious corporations. The Pope is said to have replied that without the freedom with which the four deputies charged to present the address spoke, especially when they asked for the establishment of a national guard for their greater safety. His Holiness told the principal speaker, Signor Annibali, that the Camerlingo, the title of St. Angelo was no longer occupied by the Governor, and that room would be very easily found there to accommodate him."

A CORRESPONDENT travelling in West Tennessee met Mr. McMullen, for many years representative in Congress from Virginia, and member of the Confederate Congress. Among other things, he assured the writer that at the time Jeff. Davis resolved to send the Commission to Fortress Monroe to meet President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, the Confederate Chieftain had fully concluded to surrender the Confederacy (on conditions) and come back and reconstruct under the Union; but at last, when the Commissioners were about to leave, he was seized by a fit of obstinacy or madness, or whatever you please to call it, and instructed Messrs. Stephens and Campbell to demand independence. Mr. McMullen is a person of genial temperament, pleasing manners and eminently conservative opinions. His tour through the West has impressed him with the notion that he sees the germs and tendencies in the North—a financial revolution in favor of repudiation, and a political revolution in reaction against negro suffrage. Does the eye, as Carlyle says, see only what it carries within it?

WHATEVER may be said of New York society or the community as a whole, it must be conceded that the church organizations are not to be accused of extraordinary parsimony. The Madison Square Presbyterian church gave last year to benevolent purposes $96,000, besides paying its current expenses which amounted to $16,000. Dr. Tyng's church is of equal liberality, while the various benevolent institutions growing out of the efforts of New York piety acknowledge the receipt of more than seven hundred thousand dollars. Referring to other institutions, which are of a sectarian rather than a metropolitan character, we find the Bible Society received in donations two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, while the Tract Society one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, while other benevolent associations export enough to swell the figures to nearly five millions.

MR. D. MORRISON, speaking of the opera in London, says: "The prices of admission are, to the pit about two dollars or one money; to the stalls, equal to the parquette in our Academies, about three dollars or five money; and the boxes range from ten to thirty dollars. A glance at these figures sufficiently proves the impossibility of the poorer classes in England ever enjoying, as we do, the luxury of the opera."

THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1867.

The Cabinet held another meeting to-day, which lasted over five hours, and while it was not as warm and exciting as has been rumored about town this evening, it is learned from an authoritative source that the discussion was earnest and vigorous. The question under consideration was the contemplated procedure in the matter of restoring the Southern officials displaced by Generals Pope, Sheridan, Sickles and Schofield. The form of a general order directed to each military commander was suggested and discussed, while the issuance of a special letter of instructions was also intimated as the most proper course. Several members seemed to lay great stress on the particular proceeding to be observed in reinstating those officials. In General Sheridan's district it was found that he had made some five removals of civil officials, including the two State Adjutants in Texas, and it was urged that an order be made revoking the removal in each instance. But whatever may be the proceedings agreed on covering all the cases, it is enough, perhaps, that the simple fact be specifically and authoritatively announced that the President and all of his Cabinet, but Secretary Stanton, have decided that these officials shall be reinstated, and whatever may be the form of order agreed upon, it will be issued within the next day or two in an official form.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1867.

The Cabinet held its third day's consecutive session this afternoon on the question of issuing orders in conformity with Attorney General Stanbery's opinion on registration in the Southern Military Districts, and also on the matter of the restoration of the displaced officials. Three Cabinet sessions in succession have not been held even on more important matters, although this occasion is hastened some what by the President's contemplated departure for Boston. With regard to the meeting to-day it is learned that orders relative to registration were finally agreed on. They will be promulgated through the Adjutant General's Office to the military commanders. It is believed that no general rule was determined on relative to the restoration of the Southern State and municipal officials, but, that as heretofore indicated in these dispatches, each case will be taken up and acted on separately, and probably through correspondence with the military commanders.

The *Intelligencer* doubtless reflects the views of the President when it significantly says to-day: "That while these removals are illegal and improper, the matter might assume a new phase when the question of replacing particularly obnoxious persons in important posts, came up for Executive consideration."

EUROPE.

Riot Suppressed.

LONDON, June 19.—The riot in Birmingham, which at first had a formidable appearance, was speedily suppressed by the action of the Government. In the Commons this evening, Hon. Gatharee Hardy, Home Secretary, announced that the disturbances in Birmingham had ended, peace and order had been restored, and the troops sent there were under orders to return to their former stations.

Landing of Fenians.

The English Government warned by the landing effected by a squad of Fenians at Dungannon, have stationed men-of-war in the channel to guard against a repetition of the attempt.

Liabilities of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, June 19.—Liabilities of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., have been ascertained to exceed their assets by nearly a million pounds sterling.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 19, Noon.—Consols, 94¼; Erie, 39¾; Illinois Centrals, 87.

LONDON, June 19, Evening.—Consols closed at 94⅝; 5-20s, 73¾; Illinois Centrals, 87; Erie, 39¾.

LONDON, Evening, June 19.—Atlantic and Great Western remarkable active at 23¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 19.—United States Bonds 77¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 19, Noon.—Cotton firm. Corn 31s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, 3 P. M.—Breadstuffs advanced 2s 6d, quoted 32s 6d. Pork 1d, quoted 84s 7½d.

LIVERPOOL, June 19, Evening.—Breadstuffs firm declined 3d; mixed western 32s 6d per quarter. Cotton closed easier in tone, but prices unchanged. Closing quotations—middling uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¾d. Sales of the day 8,000 bales.

Provisions generally quiet. Beef closed firm at the advance, and part quoted at 122s 6d for extra. Lard 59s. Bacon advanced to 61s 6d for Cumberland cut middles. Pork 74s for prime eastern mess.

Produce—Tallow declined 6d. Petroleum steady at 1s 2d for refined.

London Markets.

LONDON, June 19, Evening.—Markets unchanged.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—The following dispatch was received from Galveston on the 16th instant:

Dates from Queretaro to the 3d inst., and Monterey to the 9th, were received. A letter from San Luis Potosi of the 3d states that the trial of Maximilian was concluded. Sixty ladies in mourning residing in San Luis had called on Juarez and prayed that the lives of the prisoners at Queretaro be spared. The President said he would do all he could compatible with justice and his duty; that many Liberals had been shot for whom they had not interceded. Two engagements

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 22, 1867.

A ROSE OF JUNE.

There never was a Dairy May,
A sweeter month of flowers;
For well I marked it every day,
Its sunshine and its showers.
I saw the wind-flowers deck it with white
The woodlands and the hills,
I saw the garden-crocus grow bright
With golden daffodils;
And toward the bloomy apple trees
That thronged the orchard slope,
I heard the humming honey bees
Blow many a soft refrain.

Yet—"was and wane with speed," I cried,
"Oh mellow month of May!
And mother in the Summer life
Thou hastenest to lay
For when the holmey suckles sied
Their sweetness through the air,
And when the roses in the wild
Too crimbing everywhere,
A band of hope will bloom at last,
And you shall see O Moon
Upon its happy breast
The fairest rose of June."

And so the young May-moon grew old,
For reasons wax and wane,
And heard the happiness they hold
As little as the pain.
One morning when the East was rest
With promise of the day,
I looked, and in upon my bed
The fairest blossom lay.
A rose of June beyond compare—
For she is what roses blow
With dingled cheeks, and golden hair,
And violet eyes below!

And never yet was rose of June
That blossomed all the year,
But nine calx you shall see it, moon)
So lovely will appear
When it lifts its face in the frozen fields
In spiral robes of white,
As when the radiant Summer yields
Her treasures of delight.
Nay, never—when all the flowers are dead,
And all the seasons o'er,
My rose will lift a fearless head,
Immortal like the moon primeval,
Beyond the shining shore!

SPLENDORS OF ROYALTY.

The Great Metternich Ball.

Paris Correspondence London Court Journal.]

It was thought that the utmost effort of elegance and good taste has been made by Lady Cowley on the occasion of the ball given to the Prince of Wales; but the fete given at the Austrian Embassy, on Tuesday, throws even the memorable triumph far into the shade. Never since the days of the Great Napoleon, when the famous "crystal ball" given by Prince Schwartzenburg, where every ornament was of glass and cut glass—the ball which terminated fatally by the burning of the hotel in which took place—was such magnificence displayed that which greeted the eyes of the Princess Metternich's visitors on the above mentioned evening. The rooms of the Embassy are known to be small and poor, furnished with faded low lamps, but ill suited for the reception of royal and imperial guests. But the Princess Metternich has not been denominated in her own country "the golden fairy" for nothing. At the twinkling of an eye, as if by magic, she rose from out the dreary mass of faded walls and tarnished mirrors, all blackened and bedimmed, a very "Palace of the Coral Caves," vieing in richness and romance with the most splendid creations of Oriental poets, the more practical productions of our finest artists. The idea of throwing the garden of the hotel into the very middle of the grand *salon* originated entirely with the Princess herself. An octagon gallery, of which the *salon* formed one side, was contrived so as to inclose the trees, shrubs and flowers of the parterre on which the apartments occupied by the Princess in front. The effect of this arrangement was magnificent: the hangings of the walls, and of the artificial ones destined to be thrown down the next day, were of green and fluted satin; innumerable chandeliers, interwoven with flowers, made the light most brilliant, while concealing the means of light itself; and over all now and then waved a brilliant rainbow, green, orange, blue and purple, produced by the electric light. At the end of the great gallery thick curtains of tapestry had been drawn until the arrival of the Imperial guests, when suddenly they rose as the band struck up "*Partant pour la Syrie*," and the scene became dazzling. In the extreme end of the vast throne had been erected in a kind of bower, and here it was that the Imperial guests were led, where they could enjoy the most wonderful *coup d'œil* ever before displayed: a mountain rose in the midst, lighted with electric light, and the fairy rocks whence it was supposed spring were all covered with aquatic plants and, fresh, and but lately torn from the cool rocks when they took their birth. The air was cooled in an instant, and the very sight of the scene in freshness was sufficient to dissipate all sense of the stifling heat which is anticipated at the end of gorgeous fetes. The Emperor, who, in spite of the distraction afforded by the ball, looked ill and harassed, was attired in evening costume, blue coat, and black silk smalls. The upper portion of his figure has grown rather heavy for the legs, and the fashion of shoes which cut away on the instep, which has been lately set by the Duc de Mouchy, detracts greatly from the *finesse* of the ankle. His Majesty appears less to advantage in this costume than in the general's uniform he adopts on most occasions. The Empress, always charming in whatever dress she may choose to appear in, wore a strip of straw-colored satin embroidered in pearls; over this a tunic of white tulle ornamented with hedge roses, intermingled with pearls and diamonds. A little toquet of straw and satin and lace, made in the fashion of those worn last of all by Marie Antoinette, adorned the coiffure, and in the softened light of the ball room the effect of the whole toilet was most charming in the extreme. The Empress, with all the curiosity of children at the display of beauty, artificial and otherwise, which is to and fro before them, was quite amused. That orchestra to one who heard the whole performance of being present at the Metternich ball Tuesday will ever forget. It was a real *fete*, success, due entirely to the organizing of the Austrian Ambassadress.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Ibaldi has left Florence, for what purpose ted in the following passage from a letter *Independance Belge*: "He has gone to a ry seat near Arezzo, and appears to be deied henceforth to concentrate all his atn and all his efforts on the health of his wife. His health is completely re-established."

Prussian journals are indignant because Queen of Hanover (so 'tis said), has enInto a "conspiracy" with certain Hanokers to send the ex-King, her husband, large sum of money which was once the ret fund, to call this an abuse of Prussian hospitality. ankers have been arrested and the money cated.

omas Carlyle was questioned the other y a working man, as to his manner of uting for the stories of rudeness shown to n the streets of London. He replied as "Sir: The thing now 'going the rounds' rue, diverges from the fact throughout. essentials is curiously the reverse of the ry. It occurred (and at once forgettable) Tuesday, the 5th inst. This is the solution of your difficulty." CARLYLE."

English Rhodites are in a fair way of ng the honors of martyrdom. The Rev. ary, rector of Clayden, in Suffolk, reained the arrest and imprisonment of ads for swinging beer to church and for disorderly conduct. When the boys came jail they were met by an escort of late, drawn ago, and the party proceeded to ge with sticks and staves, and there, as ners say, "made hideous noises." Afterds a party of villagers ransacked the k, took down a large cross from the top and broke it to pieces, destroyed the can- and took it away as relics.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arkansas wants three things—a hundred thousand Irishmen to build railroads, a hundred thousand Germans to raise corn, and a hundred thousand freedmen to raise cotton. To these might be added twenty thousand Yankees to direct the work.

The latest advices from India report that a famine is feared in the district of Upper Burmah, but that the district of Orissa, which last year was visited by a most devastating famine, is rapidly recovering from its troubles.

It is reported that every doctor of respectable practice in Washington has under treatment from twenty to fifty cases of typhoid fever. The disease is unusually fatal.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, Judge Giles, the case of Kennedy vs. Gibson, arising out of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, involving the question of the individual liability clause of the general national banking laws, the court rendered a lengthy opinion to the effect that no suit can be maintained under said clause until the Comptroller of the Currency has audited the accounts of the insolvent institution, and ascertained, after the notice to creditors, the amount of its liabilities.

The Great Eastern may probably again visit the United States this year. The Liverpool *Albion* says that negotiations are pending for the formation of a new and influential company, with a large capital, to run the Great Eastern between New York and Brest, in connection with the Paris Exhibition, as it is believed, despite the failure of the first company, there are elements of success in the undertaking.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* gives the following as an infallible remedy for a snake bite: Take the white of an egg, stir it up thick with salt, put it on the wound, and as soon as it gets warm take it off and put on some more, and keep doing so until it takes the heat or fever all out.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, New York, some days ago, by the defendant in the case of Alfred Kearney vs. Benjamin F. Butler, to have the action transferred from the State to the Federal Court. On Tuesday, Judge Ingraham, before whom the motion was heard, denied it. In doing so, he used the following words: "This application is not one which entitles the defendant to favor. He should be required to strictly pursue the statute, which is intended to divest the State Courts of jurisdiction, and if not complied with such application should not be encouraged."

Raphael Semmes in a recent flag presentation speech spoke of "restoring the Star Spangled Banner to the mast-head of the merchant ships from which, in times gone by, I have so often caused it to descend." This, says the New York *Times*, is a pretty brag from a naval hero who for many months declined to meet his antagonist to make war on the weak, the unarmed, the unresisting, and who, when cornered at last, and forced to *fight*, struck his colors in his first battle

The annual miracle of St. Januaris has not been so very successful this year after all. The liquefaction of the Neapolitan saint's blood was incomplete, a portentous black clot remained unsolved in the center of the vase, and was seen, says the *Telegraph*, with grief by thousands of the faithful, who deem it to be a sign of impending calamity.

The returns of each succeeding week go to show that the immigration this year will far exceed that of last season. Nearly two thousand emigrants from British and German ports were landed at Castle Garden on Monday.

It is a curious illustration of the changes which the world is rapidly undergoing—that at late advices from Australia, the shippers were working day and night to get their wheat on board for England! While in California, the great complaint has been the lack of shipping to transport their surplus grain to the Atlantic States and to Europe!

About the Paris Exhibition, the latest report is that it is a failure pecuniarily. A daily attendance of forty thousand is necessary to pay the running expenses, and it has thus far fallen short of that.

The co-operative foundry recently established by the workingmen of Troy, New York, has been so successful that a second one is to be established. The workingmen have already subscribed $25,000 for stock in the contemplated foundry.

Although the heat of the great fire in Portland an July 4th last year was so great in some places as to crumble marble and granite almost to powder, yet some of the old elms which were exposed to the terrible heat and apparently killed, are now, it is said, actually beginning to have leaves, and with if properly attended to for a few seasons, look nearly as well as ever.

The Louisville *Democrat*, speaking of the money market there, says, "The demand for loans is largely below the ability of the banks, and they are extending prompt accommodations to regular customers at the usual rates of interest."

The coal trade, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which has been growing more and more depressed since September of last year, has, it is believed, about touched bottom as to prices, and production may with safety be prosecuted with more vigor. Consumers are beginning to realize this fact, and as the idea spreads the trade will grow more active.

PERSONAL.

—The steamers which left New York, Saturday, took out a large number of passengers. On board the Allemania, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, were Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister to Berlin, and family, and Gen. Carl Shurz. On board the St. Laurent, for Havre, A. T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant; Judge Hilton, Bierstadt, the artist; John Austin Stevens, Jr.; C. E. Garrison and family, Hon. R. McLane and family, Miss Maggie Mitchell, the actress, and Senor Sarmiento, Minister from the Argentine Republic.

—There is a donkey in Parliament named and entitled Sir Henry Edwards, who objected to a statement that some arrangements made by the House were "liable to gross abuse," on the ground that the words "gross abuse" were unparliamentary.

—The Rev. Spurgeon says the established Church of England "is a national curse," "little better than a den of thieves," and "the haunt of every unclean beast."

—It is represented that Napoleon was so exercised by the reports from Mexico that he waited on Gen. Dix to intercede so that no harm should come to the unfortunate man. Considering that Max. was, they thought, the agency of Neptune, the wish had been father to it.

—Dr. T. H. Ridgely mysteriously disappeared on the 10th instant, from Cincinnati, and, it is feared by his friends, has been foully dealt with. On the evening of that day he started to go to Covington, Ky., to pass the night at the residence of a friend, and since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him by those interested in his safety.

—Jesse D. Bright, ex-senator from Indiana, has been unanimously tendered the nomination for representative in the Kentucky legislature, by the Democrats of Bradford County. He has not yet accepted.

—The *Gazette de France* announces that the medical attendants, after having held a consultation on the state of the Empress Charlotte, have declared that she will never recover her reason. It is also the opinion of the physicians that her nervous system has received a shock which must soon result in her death.

—When Mons. Ratazzi took possession of the Italian ministry he found 40,000 petitions; 35,000 from Venetia alone, asking for the order of St. Maurice and Lazere. People of Europe think themselves undressed if they have not a bit of ribbon in their button hole. It is the biggest leaf of continental civilization.

—Ex-Governor Wells, of Louisiana, takes his expulsion from office philosophically. An acquaintance inquired how his contest with the military powers had terminated. Mr. Wells, good humoredly, replied: "Badly, sir, badly. I held the four aces, but Phil Sheridan had an Arkansas hand—four jacks and a bowie knife—and I had to cave."

—The trustees of the Peabody fund have decided to use the interest of the money for the *encouragement* of popular education at the South. The people *there* must take the initiative. The existing societies are to carry on their work as they have hitherto done, through means supplied by voluntary contributions.

—The family of the American minister at Paris, General Dix has attained marked social popularity, and the Saturday receptions are largely attended. A correspondent notifying one of these names, among many others, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Coddington as four American beauties. It is a little remarkable that not one of those this individualized is unmarried.

—The Crown Princess of Prussia, who was lately in Paris, and, with her husband, betrayed a lively interest in the United States Sanitary Department of the Exhibition, is said to resemble her mother, although plainer than Victoria was at her age. She is the oldest of the Queen's children, and perhaps the best, and many English people were disappointed when she had her nose broken in connection with the succession by the Prince of Wales.

—General Halpine, in his *Citizen*, says that when President Lincoln was first informed of the arrest of Jeff. Davis by General Wilson, he expressed his regret for it, and illustrated his views by telling the famous story of the man who drew a white elephant in a lottery. The point of this statement is blunted by the fact that Davis was not arrested by Colonel Pritchard until nearly two weeks after the assassination of President Lincoln.

—The London *Spectator* says that the same Tory enthusiasts who complain bitterly because Burke, the Fenian, is not hanged, will lionize Burke, the Fenian, if he is not hanged, will lionize Davis, "who may, she is responsible for the most important wicked, and murderous war of which modern history makes mention."

—One of our Western exchanges says: "We notice in an Indiana paper the marriage of Mr. Thos. N. Lyon to Miss Mollie Lamb. Another sweet prophecy in process of fulfillment: 'The lion and the lamb shall lie down together,' and—after a while—a little child will lead them."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1867.

There are no new features developed to-day in the workings of the local money market. It is not expected that the banks can relax their rigid course imposed upon them by the strictures and forms of the National Banking law, until after the first of next month, when they can gradually work into greater ease. The demand for bonds is as great as in the busy season. All the usual sources of supply are well besieged by borrowers and capital can readily be employed at profitable rates.

—The bidding at the stock sale last evening was not very spirited. There was a much longer list of offerings than usual, but the greater portion of the stocks were withdrawn under too low figures to suit the views of sellers. A small lot of the National Refining and Storing Company sold yesterday at 5, and also a small lot of Columbia Oil stock sold at 6 20.

—The principal feature in the New York report to-day received by Messrs. McVay & Co., is the sharp rise in gold. It is said that the short interest in the Gold Room having been increased, the cash gold is now lending free of interest, and this, of course, encourages the speculation in the upward direction. Some use was also made of the talk of the meeting of Congress in July, in connection with the Attorney General's opinion on reconstruction. It would be difficult to figure out why such a meeting of Congress should advance the price of gold under any circumstances. It would be especially so in reference to a meeting avowedly to correct the supposed legal defects, and to hasten the execution of the Reconstruction Act.

Governments are a shade under the figures of yesterday:

U. S. 6s 1881	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
U. S. 10-40s	100
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	106
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
Gold	138

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
U. S. 10-40s	100
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	106
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
10-80s	100
Consols	93
Five-twenties	70
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
10-80s	100
Consols	93
Five-twenties	70
December Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	138

—The *Herald* discourses on the condition of the Railway share market, which ruled languid and weak yesterday, but has symptoms of coming strength. The continued absence of outside support has a discouraging effect upon the professional speculators who are at present operating for a rise, and there is a corresponding indisposition to "load up" further until the harvest prospects become more decided or a demand from the public springs up. The latter is not likely to be experienced to any material extent until after the pecuniary results of abundant crops have been reaped in whole or in part, and meanwhile the professional speculators will have to rely upon each other for support or on each others' throats at discretion on the Kilkenny cat and dog-eat-dog principle. It is undeniable that railway shares are dear to have been for some time past selling at prices so low as to be, provided the roads they represent are well managed, below their real value, and even under existing circumstances they are probably cheap. Indeed, the lower they go, the less confidence in railway shares in consequence of not a few of the roads being managed in Wall street for the benefit of the speculative directors, and entirely regardless of the interests of stockholders. These men manipulate their respective stocks up and down irrespective of real values, and solely to entrap the unwary and fill their own pockets. They go designedly to work with as little necessary capital, and for the outside public to attempt to compete with such skilled combinations is very much like playing against sharpers with loaded dice, and the case at last often is as unscrupulous as the other. To caution the public against the snares and pitfalls of Wall street would seem to be unnecessary in view of its past experience if we did not know that many instances like these of the seed sown on stony ground and soon becomes effaced. As it is we advise all those who are contemplating "a flyer" in stocks to change their mind on the subject, but to those who can pay for their securities and look them up for an indefinite period in their strong boxes we have no words of discouragement. The time will come when all the leading railways of the country will be far more valuable properties than they are now, and their stocks will undergo a proportionate improvement in value. By that time they will be bought up for investment, and stockholders will feel sufficient interest in the magnificent of three great highways of traffic to vote at the annual elections for directors, while the stocks being out of Wall street, directors will no longer seek their positions for stock jobbing purposes. The sooner this time comes the better for stockholders and the commercial and traveling public.

—The quotations received at noon to-day, by Mr. Bryan, do not indicate much change from the previous day:

Michigan Southern	87
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	67
Ft. W. Wayne & Chicago	90½
Ohio & Mississippi	27
Chicago & Rock Island	97½
Chicago & Northwestern	57½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	71½
New York Central	101
Reading	107½

—The Philadelphia bank movement the past week shows an increase in loans of $84,925, and $21,640 in specie. There has been a decrease in legal tenders of $500,710; in deposits $78,342, and $506,712 in circulation. The Bank Clearings show an increase of $81,165, and the Balances $565,978.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1867.

There was a moderate trade done to-day in our general markets, but prices were mostly at a lower scale of prices than those that have ruled for a long time past. Flour was only moderately active, and lower prices are anticipated by the trade generally. The grocery trade was somewhat brisk and we notice an advance in sugars. There is a fair trade doing in provisions at unchanged prices.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour, 92 bbls; cheese, 125 bxs; corn, 600 sacks; oats, 1,000 sacks, and butter 25 pkgs.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—Choice old apples are in demand at $4@5 per bbl. New Eastern apples are selling at 50@75 per half peck, at retail.

BACON, LARD, &C.—Sales from packers reported of 2,000 lbs sugar cured hams, at 18@19 c; 1,000 lbs sugar cured shoulders at 12½@13c; common short do, at 9½@10c; 800 lbs dried beef at 20@22c, and lard at 15c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Choice roll in good order may be quoted at 37@38c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 20c; W. R. at 18@19c, and Hamburg at 18@19c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Choice peaches halved may be quoted at 14@15c, and other qualities at 8@12c ₱ lb. The best dried apples sell at 8c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is better supplied and prices are tending downward. We note sales of 27 bbls at 19@20c ₱ doz.

FLOUR—The market was only moderately active. A single lot of 100 bbls is generally looked for. We quote good Spring at $11 50@12 00; medium Spring at $11 00@11 50, and Winter at $13 00@13 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—No reported sales of wheat.

CORN—We note sales of 1 car at 86c ₱ bush, and 420 bush in sacks at 87½c ₱ bushel.

RYE—Sales reported of 2 cars at $1 37 ₱ bushel.

OATS—We note sales of 900 bushels at 65c ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—We have reported sales of 374 bushels spring barley, at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales from country wagons were made at $16@22 00 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Prices declining. Sales from store of P. B. were made at $1 75 ₱ bushel.

Groceries.

Business in groceries continues brisk and prices are well maintained. Sugars have advanced, and in anticipation of a largely increased demand, occasioned by the large fruit crop coming on, and which will require more "sweets" than have been used in making up canned fruits for retail parties, a still further advance may be expected. Mackerel have still further declined, and the news from the fisheries indicate a large catch, and low prices for No. 3's. No. 1 and 2's will maintain their present prices. Coffees continue steady, and no large grades coming. Carolina rice scarce.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 26c; prime, 25@25½c; good, 25c; roasting, 25c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 14½c; Porto Rico, 13@14c; Cuba, 11½@13½c; Sugar House, 11@11½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 17c; No. 1 do, 16½c; extra C, 16c; Demerara, 17c; clotted, 14@15c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95c@$1; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 65@75c.

SPICES—Loverings, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 90@95c.

SYRUP—Choice to fancy Syrup, common to fine, 50@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, 90@$1 25; Oolong, 90@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 13c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 28c; common 22@25c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 1 Bay, do, $19; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $4 50; White Fish, $7 50@8.

SODA—English Blooming 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 8c; Pepper, 36c; Cloves, 36c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, Her Badoette's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

SALERATUS—Deeted Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil, $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's starch candle, 25c.

STARCH—Madras 50@6 50; Manilla $5@$6 50.

BAR LEAD—12c.

DROP SHOT—12c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandon's green seal, ₱ case, $45 50, do Verzenay basket, $33; Heidsick & Co., do, $45; do, Julien Cleret, do case, $30@32; do, Duminy Clarez, do do, $42; Medoc Claret, do do, $24@30; Sauterne, do do, $22@30; Chambertin, $47 50.

Flour and Grain in Store at Chicago.

The amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago, on receiving last, and at the corresponding time last year, was as follows:

	Saturday	Saturday
	June 15, 1867.	June 16, 1866.
Flour, bbls	15,000	15,000
Wheat, bush	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn, bush	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oats, bush	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rye, bush	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley, bush	1,000,000	1,000,000

GRAIN AFLOAT.

The quantity of grain afloat at the several lakes and ports is given at 3,500,000 bushels, against 2,000,000 bushels and 2,000,000 bushels.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour dull and heavy. No. 2 spring wheat, 1,000 bushels, at $2 20. Corn dull at 87 cents. Oats dull at 57 cents. Rye, 25 at $1 20. Barley dull at $1 50@1 60. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork, $23 50@24 00. Lard, 15c. Cut meats, 12@13c. Whisky, 93c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867.

Our markets are well supplied with the various articles entering into daily household consumption. Prices have generally declined for all sorts of vegetation, Butter and Flour. We quote the retail prices of choice articles as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers ₱ lb	16
Rye " "	10	Cream " "	20
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb	16	Graham Wafer, ₱ lb	17
Pilot " "	15	Milk Biscuit, " "	17
Soda " "	15	Ginger Snaps, " "	15
Oyster " "	15	Pilot Bread, " "	10
Water " "	13	Almond Nuts, " "	40
Butter " "	18	Cold Water Grahams " "	15
Sugar " "	18	Sugar Cakes, " "	20
Graham " "	16	Jumbles, " "	25
Albermarle " "	25		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ₱ lb	75@80	Eggs, hen, ₱ doz	25
" Prime Roll	70	Eggs, geese, ₱ doz	50
" Common	60@65	Dutch Cheese, ₱ doz	20
Pine Apple Cheese ₱ lb	40	Cheese, com'n Ohio	20

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	15@18	Perch, ₱ lb	12@15
White Fish	12@15	Salmon, ₱ lb	15
Lake Trout	8@10	Halibut, ₱ lb	15
Black Bass	12@15	Pike Perch, ₱ lb	12@15

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ₱ lb	10	Mackerel, No. 2 large	3 25
Lobsters, fresh, each	15@50	No. 1	2 75
" canned, ₱ can	40	Oysters, half can	40@50
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 1 lb	40	" "	80@1 00
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 2 lbs	80	White Fish, ₱ lb	10@15
Turtles, ₱ lb	12	Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb	40
Mackerel, No. 1 shore	30	Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	25
" No. 2 "	25	Bloater Herring, ₱ doz	50
		Barrington Herring, ₱ doz	50

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family—		Buckwheat, ₱ paper	15
Iy, ₱ bbl	$11 50 to 12 00	Farina, ₱ paper	20
Extra Family,		Hominy, ₱ lb	5
₱ bag	$3 75@4 00	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	90
Self raising, ₱ 12 lb	50	Oatmeal ₱ lb	10
Graham, "	1 00@1 25	Cracked Wheat	10
Fancy St. Louis ₱ bbl	18 00		
flour ₱ bbl			

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC, DRY.

Apples ₱ bu	10	Prunes (cutting)	50
Almonds	50 to 75	Pecans	80
Cocoa Nuts, each	15@20	Peanuts	10
Raisins ₱ lb	20 to 50	Filberts	20
Peaches	12 to 20	Walnuts	20
English Walnuts	20	Dates	40 to 50
Citron	40	Figs	38 to 40
Currants	25	Dried Cherries	50
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	25		
Prunes (cooking)	25		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED, OILS, JELLIES, ETC.

Apples ₱ bbl	3@$5	Bologna do	70
New Eastern apples	75	Tomatoes 2 ₱ lb can	20
Sugar peaches	2 00	Assorted Jellies in glasses	25
Lemons, ₱ box	5@6 00	Pineapples, cans	30@50
Green corn, Whitehow	40	Pineapples, glass	50@60
Strawberries, 2 ₱ cans	50	Ketchup, ₱ bottle	20@25
Blackberries, do	50	Salad oil	62@1 25
Pears, do	50	Lemon, ₱ gallon	50@1 00
Peaches, do	50	Honey, ₱ lb	40
Pine Apples, do	35	Preserved Fruits, ₱ lb	50
Pineapples, each	25 to 50	Pineapples, each	25 to 50

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb	30	Chocolate ₱ lb	40@70
" Java	35	Candles, sperm	50
Roast Rio ₱ lb	35	Candles, star ₱ lb	25
" Java	40	" tallow	12@18
Mocha	60	Lard ₱ lb	18
African ₱ lb	50	Rice, Island ₱ lb	12
Sugar, crushed ₱ lb	18	" Carolina	13
" light crush	18	Salt, table ₱ box	2 00
" brown ₱ lb	16	" fine ₱ bbl	6@7
" powdered	18	Starch ₱ lb	12@8
Molasses, Porto Rico	90	Farinal, Indian	
" New Orleans	80@1 00	meal	
New Orleans	1 10	Do, American	20
Cuba	80@1 00	Do, Scotch	20
Sorghum	80@1 00	Syrups, Stewart's	1 75
Peach Syrup ₱ gal	1 50	" Sugar House	1 00
Eagle Breakfast	1 00	Pepper	1 30
" E. R.	1 50@1 75		
Eagle, Sounding	1 00@1 50	Maple Sugar,	
Young Hyson	1 00@1 50	granulated, new	
Hyson Twankay	1 50	Maple Sugar,	
Imperial	1 50	Shaker corn, ₱ lb	15

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, cut out ₱ lb	20@25	Roast Mutton ₱ lb	15
Rib Roast, do ₱ lb	20@25	Stew Quarter ₱ lb	10@12
Round do ₱ lb	20@25	Veal, do ₱ lb	20
Chuck Rib, ₱ lb	12@15	do do	25
Cross Rib, ₱ lb	10@12	Roast Veal, ₱ lb	15@20
Plate and Navel, ₱ lb	8	Roast Pork, ₱ lb	15@20
Liver ₱ lb	8	Sausages, each	10@15
Hearts, each	15	Tripe, each	10@15
Tongue, ₱ lb	15	Spare ribs, ₱ lb	15@20
Mutton Chops	12@20	Head to cut up, each	25
Liver Pudding	10	Chicken heads, each	12@15

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ₱ lb	25	Hams, sugar cured	18@20
Breakfast bacon	18	Tcd, vanilla	75 to 1 00
Shoulders	12	Tcd, Hyson	1 00 to 1 50
Shoulders, clear	12	Tcd, Young Hyson	1 00 to 1 50
Sides, clear	13	Tcd, Imperial	1 50
Sides, plain	12	Tcd, Gunpowder	1 50
Hams, canvassed	16@18	Tcd, Japan	1 50
Hams, canvassed, choice	20	Tcd, Oolong	1 50

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb	25	Partridges, each	50@75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	Pheasants, each	1 00@1 25
Turkeys, each	1 50 to 3 00	Rabbits, each	10
Geese, each	75 to 1 00	Squirrels, each	10
Ducks, each	50	Venison, ₱ lb	15

SPICES OF A PHARMACEUTICAL CHARACTER.

Cinnamon, ₱ lb	$1 00	Camomile, ₱ oz	25
Alspice, ₱ lb	75	Nance, ₱ lb	2 00
Cloves, ₱ lb	1 00	Senna, ₱ lb	75
Ginger, ₱ lb	25	Annadora Ginger, ₱ lb	50
Pepper	50		

SUNDRIES.

Brooms, each	25	Apple Butter, ₱ lb	25@30
Brushes, each	25@50	Peach Butter, ₱ lb	25@30
Baking Powders, ₱ doz	3 00	Quince Butter, ₱ lb	25@30
Barrett's Extract, ₱ bottle	25	Cranberry Sauce, ₱ lb	25@30
" bottle	50	Jellies, ₱ lb	25@30
Concentrated Lye, ₱ box	2 00	Blacking, ₱ box	25
Baskets, Washing	75	Bird Gravel (Manilla)	10
Powder, ₱ lb	15	Bird Gravel (Emery)	10
Mats, ₱ lb	25	Bird Corn (Hemp)	10
Matches, ₱ box	25	Bird Corn (Canary)	10
Mustard, in bulk, each	10@15	Clothes Pins, ₱ gross	75
Twine, each	10@15	Hickory Pins, ₱ gross	50
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 1 lb	40	Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	25
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 2 lbs	80	Bloater Herring, ₱ doz	50
Turtles, ₱ lb	12	Barrington Herring, ₱ doz	50
Mackerel, No. 1 shore	30		
" No. 2 "	25		

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Although a more cheerful feeling prevails, says the *Iron Age*, the demand for pig iron, both Scotch and American, is dull. A few sales of Scotch pig iron to arrive are noted at $31, and one lot of 500 tons, prompt delivery, at $31 50. All the iron that has been in New Orleans for some time past selling at prices ro low as to be, provided the roads they represent are well managed, below their real value, and even under existing circumstances they are probably cheap. Indeed, the lower they go, the less confidence in railway shares in consequence of not a few of the roads being managed in Wall street for the benefit of the speculative directors, and entirely regardless of the interests of stockholders. These men manipulate their respective stocks up and down irrespective of real values, and solely to entrap the unwary and fill their own pockets. They go designedly to work with as little necessary capital, and for the outside public to attempt to compete with such skilled combinations is very much like playing against sharpers with loaded dice, and the case at last often is as unscrupulous as the other. To caution the public against the snares and pitfalls of Wall street would seem to be unnecessary in view of its past experience if we did not know that many instances like these of the seed sown on stony ground and soon becomes effaced. As it is we advise all those who are contemplating "a flyer" in stocks to change their mind on the subject, but to those who can pay for their securities and look them up for an indefinite period in their strong boxes we have no words of discouragement. The time will come when all the leading railways of the country will be far more valuable properties than they are now, and their stocks will undergo a proportionate improvement in value. By that time they will be bought up for investment, and stockholders will feel sufficient interest in the management of three great highways of traffic to vote at the annual elections for directors, while the stocks being out of W

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $4 00
In clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

NEWSPAPER PROSPERITY

Under this heading the *Gazette* on Saturday published what purported to be "the cash receipts for advertising of the leading newspapers of Pittsburgh for the two months ending March 1st, 1867, on which day the law repealing the tax law went into effect." In the list the five dailies were printed as follows:

Gazette,	$12,486 14
Chronicle,	12,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,865 15
Commercial,	4,579 04

It is to be presumed that the reader of such an exhibit as the above, so far as the Commercial is concerned, would not be long in coming to the conclusion that there was some mistake, which an explanation would make apparent. Such is the fact, and we are more disposed to thank than blame our contemporary—who must have been convinced, however, that an error existed—for the publication, since in correcting it we contribute our just proportion to the public treasury, and are enabled to do justice to ourselves. The explanation is this: A short time prior to the date of making the return a new book of advertising was opened in our office, in which on the 1st of March there appeared the receipts of only a part of a month. In a moment of haste the bookkeeper took the footings of this brief period, and it was not until the above publication was made that he discovered his mistake. An amended return was immediately sent in, $13,168 being the correct amount for the two months. It is proper to remark, that simultaneously with the above *publication*—as we understand—the returns were made by the Assistant Assessor to Assessor Weaver—where only they are public property—and so well convinced was the latter officer that an error had been committed that he very properly and kindly drew attention to it, not, however, before it had been discovered, as we have stated.

The list, therefore, stands as follows:

Commercial,	$13,168 00
Gazette,	12,486 14
Chronicle,	12,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,865 15

Advertising having been placed on the free lists, we have had the curiosity to look back to January 1, 1866, and foot up the returns made by the above papers to March 1, 1867, when the old law ceased; and we find them to be as follows:

Commercial,	$78,388
Dispatch,	75,616
Chronicle,	68,610
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	39,042

In setting matters right we feel only to congratulate our contemporaries on whatever degree of "prosperity" the above returns—covering a period of fourteen months—indicates; and in conclusion we repeat our language of some months since—"we don't like to bid good-bye to our friends, but must move on at all hazards, let who may stay behind." As the youngest journal in the list, the Commercial has no reason for feeling dissatisfied where it stands.

BE INDUSTRIOUS AND SAVING.

It is evident that in certain parts of the North even there is real and extensive suffering among the poorer classes of laboring people, for want of work. The number of persons landing there from abroad is also constantly and rapidly increasing the difficulty. Much the larger proportion of the immigrants pass through as rapidly as possible to their distant places of destination in the broad West. But some remain in the city where they land, and these are most likely to be of the poorer class, not having the means of continuing their journey, and perhaps having had no other definite purpose in view, but to reach this promised land of good wages. Two cases of suicide are reported in one day, caused by melancholy induced by hopeless poverty and destitution. Large numbers of clerks and salesmen, too, have been discharged, on account of the continued dullness of business, and these exhibit many cases of severe suffering, having never saved anything to fall back upon, at such a time as the present.

Similar causes may produce the like consequences in our city. We doubt not, that there are many cases of scanty supply and gloomy prospects already. The comparison that long existed in the relation between employers and laborers must have caused debts to be increased by those who had no savings to fall back upon, and must have made visible reduction in the surplus laid aside by others. The extent of privation and need, we have not the means of ascertaining, but, in referring to the condition of many in other places, which we do for the sake of a caution, we take the occasion to reiterate our counsel to persons who are earning good wages, to use them with great economy and to lay by them for future use, as much as possible of their daily earnings. It is far more creditable to the intellect and the heart, to provide something, if practicable, for future need, than to spend all on the enjoyments of the present hour. This is true, even when money that might be saved is spent in vicious indulgences which entail disease and poverty. There is something contemptibly mean as well as foolish and wicked, in pursuing a course that is almost sure to make one not only a dependent, but also a burden upon others.

A REMEDY FOR A GREAT EVIL.

The recent shocking disclosures as to the kind of meat on which the principal cities feed, have drawn attention to the cause, and led to some steps looking to a cure. No doubt most of the disgusting facts arise directly from the manner animals are transported from West to East, necessarily entailing deterioration and absolute unfitness for any market. Bad men are everywhere ready, whenever they have a chance, to do precisely what twenty odd men here have been and twice that number should have been indicted for doing. Such offenders deserve and no doubt will receive punishment; but the reformation of the system of transportation and supply is no less a necessity. Something of this sort is proposed in the shape of refrigerating cars for transporting slaughtered animals. It is similar to an ordinary freight car, and is so constructed and of such material that it is claimed beef or any fresh meat can be transported any distance without danger of deterioration or shrinkage. An ordinary stock car will take sixteen live steers, whereas one of this kind will store thirty-two—a saving of one-half in freight alone. It is estimated that cattle weighing fifteen hundred pounds on the hoof lose two hundred pounds of dressing meat in transportation from Chicago to Boston, and to suffer great deterioration besides. These considerations are independent of those growing out of the cruelty and suffering incident to transportation, and the influence on public health from the consumption of such meat as for some time past Pittsburgh and no doubt most of other cities have been subsisting on. The field is one for invention and law, and the proposed solution of the problem by slaughtering in the West and transporting the meat to the Eastern markets, impresses us favorably.

A BAD PURPOSE

A plot is said to be brewing in New York city for the purpose of destroying the wholesome efficiency of the excise law now in force in that city. The plan is concocted by the liquor dealers, to open all their doggeries on some specified Sunday, in defiance of the law, presenting so extensive and formidable an opposition that the police force will be unable to arrest the violators of the law and prevent the illegal sale of liquor.

The belief is expressed by lovers of law, order and justice, that the police force is sufficient to enforce the law, and that it will be sustained by the sympathy of the community, or that large portion of it which appreciates order and decency in the condition of the city on Sunday, and which has the true respect, characteristic of Americans, for the laws properly passed by the authorities of government. Intelligent citizens and all desiring the peace and prosperity of society and the perpetuity of freedom, will look with just detestation on such *organized* opposition to the law. The danger of society is increased greatly when organization is resorted to with success, to give assurance and efficiency to criminal designs. Numerous neighborhoods have been startled by the commission of deeds of robbery and bloodshed by organized bands. In a diabolical point of view, this plot for resisting the law, by large numbers of persons acting in concert for the express purpose, is calculated to produce similar alarm.

We hope this is not a practical consequence of the teaching that has lately been exhibited in a New York journal of great influence, which would shield from punishment conspirators and insurgents against government, provided their rebellion be extensive enough to transcend the proportions of a riot, and reach those of a war. Something like that idea seems to have suggested the organization of the doggeries in opposition to the law. The police force on the side of the law, could not be resisted by individuals. But if a big affair is made of it, and a long and strong front is presented, the law will prove a nullity, the victory of its opponents will be complete, and impunity will be secured by their numbers, organization and energy in wrong doing. Without particular concern about the excise law, we cannot but wish, as good citizens, that this plot may be frustrated. Every citizen who desires good for his country or safety for society, should set his face against organized opposition to the laws. We have had enough of that these six years past.

THE NEW PURCHASE

It is not within our power or right to say how often Mr. Seward, in the progress of the negotiation for the purchase of the Russian Possessions, said to the parties on the other side, "it is naught, it is naught," nor even to say that he used that depreciating expression at all; but it is certain that there has been a good deal of boasting since the buyer completed the contract and went his way. We do not mean by this, to place Mr. Seward or the United States in the place of the tricky buyer who used the above expression to depreciate the goods of he dealer, and afterwards boasted of his bargain.

Our new possessions, as yet without a name—call them Lincoln—bid fair to prove an Eldorado, at least in the newspapers. We have not heard any one eulogise the soil very highly, but the climate, the products of the forest and the sea, the mineral resources are highly spoken of, not colder than Maine or Minnesota, where we know they raise good men and subsistence for them, the country is many times larger than all New England. Coal is reported and gold is suspected to lie hidden in the bowels of the earth, only awaiting the hand of Yankee labor to develop them. The forests are rich with fur-bearing animals and the sea with oil-bearing fish.

In addition to all the essoteric qualities of the country, the access to it is easy and safe. As handy as a gravel road, from the gate through a park, to the front door and back to the gate again, there is a current from the California and Mexican coast to the sea of Japan and thence to the neighborhood of our new purchase, and thence down the coast past Washington and Oregon to California again. It is warm and regular in its flow, like the gulf stream, and like it mollifies the severe temperature of the high latitudes to the east of it. To this is attributed the comparatively mild climate of the Aleutian islands and Sitka. This seems to be a natural circuit for the the destined trade of the Pacific. And as if this were not sufficient, an island has been discovered, since the purchase, that will greatly facilitate the transit by steam between our Pacific ports and the populous nations of Eastern Asia, particularly China and Japan.

We do not vouch for the correctness of all these statements, or for the availability of all of them which are undoubtedly true. But the probability is, that after making liberal allowances for exaggeration, Yankee shrewdness will make a pretty good thing of this purchase.

The *Herald* takes out-and-out ground for a July session of Congress and the prompt impeachment of the President in case the programme which he and his Cabinet are concocting, designed to nullify the Reconstruction laws. Should this programme be persisted in, it is not to be disguised that the impeachment proposition will acquire great strength. Congress, after great deliberation, passed certain laws for the sole purpose of gathering to freedom, progress and right, the fruits of the war. A large part of the people of the South accept these laws, and under them the work of reconstruction is progressing satisfactorily. Another part are stiff-necked, and when dealt with by those officers charged with the administration of the laws, complain to the President, who straightway sets about inventing a way to circumvent the law, and even proposes to accomplish that object to remove the officers, and appoint others who will take an opinion for the law itself and work under that.

Now as there is nothing better established than that the people intend to go through to the end with the business growing out of the war, as they did with the war itself, so it is to be regarded as among the things settled, that they will not hesitate even to remove the President should he place himself between them and the full accomplishment of their fixed will. They will not permit themselves in the end to be defeated by any such contrivance as that which, in furtherance of the President's purpose, his subservient Attorney General is framing.

Sundry mysterious reports reach us about contemplated movements and combinations on the part of the managers of the great Railway routes to the West through Pennsylvania and New York and their connections. First we have deadly warfare reported, then a stupendous scheme of consolidation; what next will be reported we can hardly imagine. That something is in the wind, is not improbable. One of the notable things in this connection is the fact that the Pennsylvania Central is advertising extensively "The Great Central Route to Chicago," it being set forth that said route is no more nor less than "the Pennsylvania Central, the Pan Handle Short Line, and Columbus and Indianapolis Railways." Similar advertisements and bills are scattered broadcast with St. Louis substituted for Chicago. From this it would seem that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road is counteracted by the Pennsylvania Central. The Pan Handle is understood to be as good as a part of the Central, owned by certain managers of the latter road, wherein, we presume, lies the explanation.

Instead of disapproving of what Gen. Sheridan has done in New Orleans, the people of the country only wish there was just such a man in every city of the South and in every department of the Government. If the President has doubts in what estimation Sheridan is held, he will have them all removed the moment he lays his hand on him. The old Jacksonian fire is in him, and the people applaud his energy. He acts—goes straight to the point—and leaves those to argue who think there is something to argue about. Not all the opinions of all the Attorney Generals that ever existed can make the people wish Gen. Sheridan had not removed Gov. Wells. Though it be made as clear as any technical point can be, that he had not the right to remove him, the universal judgment will sustain him every day in the year in similar actions.

The late Democratic Convention was fully in harmony with the party, which has but one mission and one aim, and that is to get into power. If there is any force in the common business maxim about fighting the mind and directing the efforts upon *one thing*—we think the Democratic party has reason to be hopeful, for it apparently has thought of nothing else than the regaining of power in the country, even since its own treachery to the interests of the country forfeited and lost the power. With a single eye to its chief end—the seizure of the "sceptre of dominion" as it was expressed in the opening of the Convention—the plans of the party were developed and exhibited in the platform. They do not embrace anything relating to the General Railroad Law, the great popular measure of the State. Whether this omission results from their opposition to the law, as some maintain; or to an absolute forgetfulness of the interests of the State, through complete absorption in those of the party, it betrays a want of public spirit and of concern for the general prosperity, that cannot be trusted by the people with the management of their affairs.

Although our currency is the best we have ever had, yet there is a class of persons and some of the press, that never cease to express their dissatisfaction with it. It is easy enough too see why some would be better pleased with a more diversified and dubious currency. In former times large sums were made by exchanges of one local currency for another, by fluctuating values, by panics, with reference to particular banks; for practical purposes, embracing safety and convenience, it would be difficult to imagine how a paper currency could be better than that which we have secured by the credit of the government. Those who see "snaiks" in the currency, in the business prospects, in the national finances, in manufacturing enterprises, in land improvements, must, like persons in *delirium tremens*, be credited to a morbid fancy for the sight.

It is none of our business the way the doctors have of disposing of questions arising among themselves; but it seems to us that the female physician question which came before the State Society at the meeting in this city last week, deserved a more candid consideration and a square vote on its merits. It was evident from the discussion and the vote, that lay it on the table, ever so promptly, it will not lie there, but will come up again—stronger than ever perhaps. The public feel just enough interested in the question to expect a disposition of it on its merits; and it was not difficult to discover that the feeling in favor of recognizing female physicians is not confined to the outside community, but has an existence in the State Society itself. It is evidently a question to be met—and the regret is it was not met.

When the Military Reconstruction Bill became a law President Johnson declared that it gave to the Military Commanders in the several Departments "absolute power," and gave them supreme control over affairs so far as the exercise of power became necessary to secure the intentions of the law. Now he is about to nullify the law through the force of an opinion, framed by his Attorney General, on the ground that the law confers no such power as the Commanders have been exerting—although they have not gone half so far as he declared they could go, and not violate the law. The truth is, the Executive has deliberately set out to thwart the law and prevent reconstruction.

The entertainment given by the Tycoon of Japan, at Osaca, to the representatives of foreign countries, is an event of no ordinary interest. It was in the interest of Civilization, Commerce, Progress. The crust has been fairly broken and a new era inaugurated. The United States, which stand first in the regards of our Oriental friends, have the deepest interest in the relations which in such a remarkable manner have been established with them; and the fact that the Tycoon, on the occasion referred to, drank "the health of the President of the United States," proves that the feeling of reciprocity already exists. The future in that direction is full of interest to the world—more especially to ourselves.

The arrangement entered into by the Union men of Virginia, with the view to organizing the Republican party on a firm basis, is on the anti-confiscation ground, in opposition to the impracticables of the Hunnicutt school. To this end the services of Senator Wilson have been of great value, and the influence of the movement is likely to extend over the entire South. The tendency is towards the formation of a powerful party in every State in rebellion, in full accord with the Republican party of the country, embracing such Southern men as Longstreet and others who like him acknowledge that Republican doctrines are essential to the permanent restoration of the country to stability and prosperity.

What good does it do? is a question that naturally arises in relation to the eight hour law. It has been enacted in several States, at the unfortunate solicitation of the agitators, of what are called labor movements, yet it produces no effect—none, at any rate, that have been expected by the masses of those who clamored for them. Eight hours' work with eight hours' pay was, in many cases of isolated or independent labor, within the reach of men before. And eight hours' labor with ten hours' pay is no nearer now than it was before the law was passed. What good, then, does it effect for any one?

The President, it is reported, threatens to convene Congress in August, if it does not come together in July, giving as a reason the trouble growing out of the enforcement of the Reconstruction laws. One would suppose that the President would prefer almost anything before a meeting of Congress, and we question very much if the report truly reflects the Presidential purpose. If the South has any influence with Mr. Johnson, it had better use it to keep quiet—enforce the law—and have Congress as far away from Washington as possible.

The Democratic State Convention which met in Harrisburg on the 11th instant, adopted twelve resolutions relating to almost every conceivable question but the Free Railroad Law. *On that question not a word was uttered.* A measure so nearly related to the permanent welfare of the whole State, and in which the people are interested more than any other, is not even recognized by a party asking for popular support. The inevitable inference is that the Democratic party is opposed to a Free Railroad Law.

In the Democratic State Convention there was a regular stand-up fight between the friends of Charles E. Boyle and Jeremiah S. Black for the organization, which resulted in throwing Black overboard and the selection of Boyle for presiding officer. The vote stood, seventy-four for Boyle and forty-four for Black. This was claimed as a triumph for the young Democracy. Another cropping out of the element of disaffection was the refusal by the Convention to pass a vote of thanks to the Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The latest peculiarity developed in the *Tribune* is its frequent threats at Secretary Stanton, of whom it speaks as "subservient" to the President. The *Tribune* is consistent. It could not speak otherwise of Mr. Stanton after the part Mr. Greeley took in setting Davis free. Could Mr. Stanton have had his way, the organizer and head of the rebellion would have had justice done him long ago. Mr. Stanton's efforts in this behalf render him a fit mark for the *Tribune's* shafts.

Next to the perfect success of the Democratic State Convention on the Free Railroad Question, is its silence concerning Andrew Johnson. For him they have not a word; like a squeezed lemon he is cast aside. One year ago the case was wholly different. Then hundreds of offices tantalized hundreds of Democrats. Having either lost or won the spoils, they have no further occasion to speak well of him.

The *Post*, by some strange oversight, has failed to see our remarks on the dissolution of the Republican Convention, of which it is trying to make so much capital among our foreign fellow citizens. We lost no time in noticing it, and have shown it no more favor than the *Post* has, although we have not followed the *Post's* manner of discussing it any more than it has ours. By referring to its files, it will discover that we were before itself in giving the resolution a fair consideration.

Davis is congratulated by a Canada paper that he will, on the Canada soil, be free from the "prying curiosity of the Yankees." The Yankees, generally, have very little disposition to pry into Davis's affairs, counsels or purposes. If he shall evade the inquries, the eyes and the hands of the officers of justice, when the time arrives for looking after him, he will, no doubt reckon it a greater and more substantial advantage.

"Actions speak louder than words," is a motto as sound as it is old. The action of the Democratic Convention in smothering the resolution proposing a vote of thanks to General Sheridan, the ignoring of the Free Railroad Law, the arraigning of the policy whereby the fruits of the war will be secured, are both actions and words which leave the people no doubt whom not to trust.

In the Democratic State Convention, the resolution offered by Albert Schofield, complimenting General Sheridan for his treatment of Governor Wells, was declared out of order, and never heard of again. When was a resolution complimenting our heroes ever in order in a Democratic Convention?

The experiments in Boston harbor with petroleum as fuel for steamers, given in our columns this morning, possess a deep interest at this time—not only for their bearing on the propulsion of steamships and the general use of petroleum, but for their relation to the future of the petroleum interest. We shall keep our readers advised on this important topic.

Maximilian and his principal followers are to be "banished" from Mexico. Considering that it was this or death, the sentence will not, it is presumed, be seriously objected to. The truth as to the authenticity of what purports to be the address of Maximilian, is not cleared up. It is probable, however, the document is bogus.

The following notorious characters are mentioned in a Toronto paper as being, or having recently been, in those parts: The notorious Davis, the notorious Dr. Blackburn, Mason and Captain Winder.

In taking their position unqualifiedly against equal suffrage, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are not likely to be followed by their brethren in New York. The State Convention there will insert negro suffrage in the Constitution, and the Democrats as a body are little likely to place themselves in opposition to it.

The ram Dunderburg has had a trial trip, as a prelude to crossing the ocean, there to be delivered to her purchaser, the French Emperor. A reading of the description which the papers give of the trip leaves on the mind the impression that the results were not eminently satisfactory, and that some things went wrong. We are assured, however, that it is believed that a few weeks will bring matters into a more satisfactory shape.

The *per capita* tax, on emigrants at the port of New York, is two dollars and a half—a tax that serves no purpose but to extort an immense sum of money from emigrants for the benefit of a swarm of rapacious and unscrupulous officials, and the treasury on which another set live by stealing according to law. Of the 36,000 who landed last month 22,000 took their immediate departure from the city.

Something like a Know Nothing spasm has been felt in the New York Constitutional Convention. A circular has been addressed to the members as from a secret society, setting forth the preference which the Roman Catholics enjoy in the public bounty, the evils under the naturalization laws, and the necessity for engrafting into the Constitution proper guards and preventives against evils from this source which experience has shown to exist.

Our Government does not intend to let the French obtain the guns in the ships recently sold to them. The Onondaga is at the Philadelphia Yard to be prepared for delivery to the French, and for the removal of her battery. The fifteen-inch guns of the Dunderberg will also be removed, and she will be delivered without them. It is barely possible that the Emperor could drive a bargain with the Fort Pitt Works for others.

The Boston city fathers have extended the hospitalities of the city to Andrew Johnson on the occasion of his intended visit there, which rather conflicts with the conclusion reached by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, that he is "unworthy of confidence or respect of the American people." It is of "no consequence" however. The people will have their own opinion, independent of invitation or resolution.

One of the witnesses for whom the prosecution in the case of Surratt have been waiting, is the lady who, it will be remembered, picked up a letter in a New York street car, in the fall of 1864, in which the assassination was proposed. She may possibly swear to seeing Surratt drop that letter. During his argument before the Court, on the motion to quash the jury, Mr. Pierrepont took occasion to say that the prosecution are very much in earnest in the case and intend bringing forward much evidence to aid in clearing up the mystery of the assassination conspiracy. It may be added in this connection that there is good reason for believing that this eminent lawyer had a full and free conference with Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanbery, and has thoroughly informed himself as to the evidence in the hands of the prosecution before consenting to appear for the Government.

An instructive and encouraging suggestion is offered by the decline and suspension of several of the Southern journals. It is noticeable that those which have reached this fate have been of the more violent sort during and since the war. The Richmond *Times* is the latest and perhaps the most distinguished of the deceased journals. We cannot but consider it a hopeful evidence of the condition of the people morally and politically, that they would not patronize papers of so incendiary a character. One can enjoy an angry demonstration for a little while in the direction of his own sympathies. But a protracted and ceaseless flow of invective and abuse becomes tedious and disgusting. Besides there is probably something retributive in these results. The terrible deceptions practised by the Southern press, in the inauguration of the rebellion *against* the wishes of a majority of the people, have been in a degree exposed by the progress of events, and the deceivers are subjected to retaliation from their dupes. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is worthy of notice. And it is to be hoped a better class of journals will be employed in place of the departed.

That Jefferson Davis should be the recipient of special attention and the favorite among the Canadian people is not at all strange. When he fell, none lamented more deeply than Englishmen. Some of them—the holders of Confederate bonds for instance—had special cause for lamentations. The representative of the lost cause finds a natural asylum in Canada, and if we are to believe the accounts, they are almost ready to try the rebellion over again. "Thus," says a Canada letter to a Baltimore paper, "He has been made to feel that, although in the land of strangers, he is in the midst of friends desirous to evince their respect for the man, and *their sympathies for the victim of oppression and tyranny.*"

The writer says Davis's plans for the summer are undecided. He concludes as follows:

> If he remains in Canada he may spend it at this little town of Niagara, *where a pleasant (unfortunate word) is springing up*, where the bracing winds from the lake may go far to reinvigorate his enfeebled constitution, and where he will be accessible to friends from the South, and yet removed from the prying curiosity so characteristic of the Yankee.

The trade between California and China and Japan is speedily destined not only to be established on a firm basis, but to become of vast magnitude. The initial enterprise of the steamship Colorado has set this at rest, and in view of the results already attained, the Company are building in New York two magnificent steam vessels, called the Japan and America, which are intended for the new line between San Francisco and China. Their dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 365 feet; width of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet 6 inches. We have recently described their sisters, the China and Great Republic, and need only state that they are identical in construction and fitting. It is on the Pacific coast where the tide of emigration will soon flow in. The next invasion will be by Orientals, who will swarm over our vast regions about to be opened up by the Pacific Railroad. There is a destiny in this which present plans will bring to consummation, which the world has yet little contemplated.

New Wheat Coming to Market.

Samples of new wheat, grown in middle Tennessee, have been received in Pittsburgh at the Commission House of Isaiah Dickey & Co. In less than two weeks this firm, and others, expect to receive large consignments of the new crop. In Louisville, on Thursday last, a sample of a crop of one thousand bushels, grown in Davidson county, Tennessee, was exhibited on 'Change. This lot will be fully matured and ready for grinding by the 25th inst. The Louisville *Courier* reports that no blight, mildew, fly or rust has thus far made its appearance, either in Kentucky, Indiana or Tennessee, and that the farmers are unanimous in the opinion that the crop will be of good quality and larger than usual.

Samples of new wheat have also been put on 'Change in Cincinnati, and large receipts are expected within the next two weeks. The samples are reported as very fine—and that the yield will be unusually large per acre.

The first new wheat in New York city was offered on the 13th inst., brought by the steamer Champion, from Charleston, S. C. The lot comprised thirty bushels, grown near Augusta, Georgia, and was sold to a Bridgeport, Connecticut, miller at 84 per bushel. The quality is reported as exceedingly good; the berry, though small, being plump and of fine color, and may be regarded as a sample of the entire Georgia crop. The price paid for the above receipt was the highest price ever realized for wheat in the New York market, and was paid on much the same principle as the fancy prices paid for the first shad, simply to give eclat to the purchaser. Large receipts from the same quarter are expected the present week.

The "Insects" Speak Out.

The Toledo Post of the Grand Army of the Republic met on the 10th instant, to consider the release of Jeff. Davis and the participation of Mr. Greeley therein. Among other resolutions the following were adopted:

Resolved, That Horace Greeley, by his action in uniting with rebels and copperheads, in setting at liberty Jefferson Davis, the greatest criminal of the age, has forfeited all claims to leadership and rendered himself unworthy the confidence of the loyal people of the country; and that he and those who with him defend his conduct deserve and should receive the stern rebuke of all soldiers and patriots.

Resolved, That inasmuch as in the history of this republic no one has ever been punished for treason, and as in the case of Jefferson Davis, an indictment has been presented, demanding action by the courts; therefore, we demand that now is a suitable time for a proper judicial tribunal to establish for the benefit of future ages an exact definition of the great crime of treason, and pronounce sentence on the guilty.

These resolutions speak the average loyal sentiment of the land, notwithstanding Mr. Greeley has seen fit to stigmatize those who entertain it with the coarse epithet of "insect."

The Presidency in Virginia.

A number of leading citizens of Virginia have addressed a letter to John Minor Botts, Gov. Pierpont and Judge Rives on political matters in Virginia, mainly in response to the recent circular put forth with the view of arousing all the opponents of the Democratic party under one banner. In the course of the letter, the signers say:

> "In such a movement all can unite without any other bond of agreement, and without owing fealty to the one party or the other. The questions which once divided us have, in the progress of events, become obsolete, and until restored to the Union we have no concern with parties or politicians. *For ourselves, we indulge the hope that the great soldier and statesman who has just retired from the command of the armies of the United States will be induced to accept the Presidency, and thus unite the people and restore those fraternal relations* which ought to exist among citizens of a common country, and we believe the movement we have suggested would tend to the consummation so much to be desired by all good men and patriots."

A man in Louisville, whose wife died of cholera, prosecuted the city for damages, alleging that the disease originated from the unclean and unhealthy condition in which the city was left by the authorities. As the best consolation available under the circumstances, the bereaved husband therefore claimed that the derelict City Fathers should pay him, the heart stricken husband, the sum of $25,000. It speaks volumes in praise of the departed, that the surviving partner rated her so highly. It is not to be supposed that the public good was entirely overlooked as a motive for the suit. It is calculated to make public functionaries vigilant and nutiring in their sanitary measures, to hold them responsible for the entrance of disease and death within the bounds of their corporate authority. Should the $25,000 be awarded, it would become the authorities to issue their proclamation, prohibiting epidemic and contagious diseases to enter their city, and to support it by the most stringent sanitary regulations. After all, however, the case in hand leaves us in doubt whether it illustrates the more strongly conjugal love or the love of the dollar.

A sore place of confinement for culprits is mentioned in a New York paper. Speaking of the woman who cheated, in a very mean way, a number of sewing girls, it says: "She was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the court of special sessions." But, as a matter of fact, the woman was imprisoned on Blackwell's Island, and only convicted and sentenced in the court of special sessions. So much for the power of style in the wrong collocation of a clause. And this reminds us of a case, in another New York paper, lately, where the wrong location of a comma reverses the meaning of the sentence. Here it is: "The *Herald*, says the *Tribune*, has corporation advertising worth $80,000 a year." As this patronage is attributed to Mr. Greeley's late operation in behalf of Davis, it is easy to see that in the above statement the boot is placed on the wrong foot. The *Herald* makes the speech and the *Tribune* gets the $80,000.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch alleges that the ram Stonewall has been about the same as presented to the Japanese, who came to make a fuss about the way they were cheated in the vessels made for them in this country. Six hundred thousand in gold was forwarded through Minister Pruyn for which the Japs say they have received what is not worth over two hundred thousand dollars. The money went to Secretary Seward's friends. Mr. Weed, Captain Comstock and others. The Stonewall, it is said, has been thrown in, the Government taking the chance of getting the money from the American agents. The swindle is no new story, and is pretty well established. While reprobating the meanness and rascality of our own people engaged in the transaction, one cannot help admiring the qualities shown by the Japanese in claiming their rights.

The steamship Colorado, of the San Francisco and China line, has made her second trip. She brings one item of news which, though a little early, was expected. It is that the East India Telegraph Company, of New York, have ordered from England the cable for laying a telegraph from Hong Kong to Shanghai. It is a purely American enterprise. Secretaries Seward and Wells having instructed American officers in that part of the world to co-operate. A cable from San Francisco to China and Japan is a necessary consequence in the course of time.

A man named John Sheppard was lately convicted of murder. Philosophers have traced great results, both good and bad, in the history of men, from the names they have. We should not wonder if this man was called Jack Sheppard among his wild companions. And it is highly probable that his namesake had been to him something of a model, and that the famous story had constituted a sort of text book of crime to him, as it has to many others who have been ambitious to emulate the deeds of crime and daring therein detailed.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* reviews the Gubernatorial situation in Ohio, and comes to the conclusion that Gen. R. B. Hayes is the coming man. The Cleveland *Leader* comes out strongly for Gov. Cox, but the Columbus correspondent is quite certain no combinations are likely to prevent the nomination of Gen. Hayes. In the event he is taken up he thinks Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga, will be the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

An intelligent Boston merchant who has recently returned from England, states that capitalists were very cautious in lending money, because there was a general feeling among business men that many small firms and some companies must fail soon, and that then there will be considerable disturbance in monetary affairs. It is this distrust, which has not only made money accumulate in the Bank of England, but has given Consols the upward tendency of the past month. He says that our securities would advance also, were it not for the influence of the New York gold and stock gamblers, who have agents in London, Paris and Frankfort, to create distrust in them.

An old lady living in a log house in Fairfield, Lawrence county, Michigan, having been long a subscriber to the New York *Tribune*, had papered the walls with the old copies. Latterly she became disgusted with Mr. Greeley's conduct in the Jeff. Davis case, and determined to rid her premises of the souvenirs of her former confidence. So she set fire to the papers on the walls, and the consequence was that a neighbor, Mr. R. T. Miller, was badly burned in saving her life, and in a few minutes there was nothing left of her house but the bare, blackened walls.

The railroad over Mt. Cenis, it is said, will be open to travel, its entire length, by the middle of September, and then the journey between Paris and Turin can be accomplished in twenty-two hours—some 450 miles. This will relieve thousand or more horses, which are now employed daily in carrying passengers and goods over the mountains.

The Cleveland *Herald* avers that the reason why copper mining is unprofitable, is the too intimate acquaintance of the managers with the Boston and New York stock markets.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charles Hesler, who arrived in Chicago from California a few days since, went to a picnic at Haas's Park, the other afternoon. When he arrived there he went bathing in the Desplaines River. On returning to the bank, he discovered that his rest, in the lining of which some $1,600 in twenty dollar gold pieces were sewed, had disappeared. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the robbery. It is doubtful whether such a chronic fool as Hesler must be, will learn anything even from this bit of experience.

The whole number of immigrants arriving at New York during the month of May, are officially stated at 43,558, of whom the majority were from Liverpool and Bremen. The indications are that the entries for the current month will be far in excess of those of its predecessors.

The potato bug is destroying the growing potato crop in some parts of Iowa and in the Rock river region of Illinois. The pestiferous insects swarm over the potato fields like locusts and literally devour the plants.

The co-operation plan is growing in popularity. In New York between 140 and 150 tailors are about to embark in a co-operative enterprise, with $5,000 or $10,000 paid capital. Nearly every man already owns a machine, which he will throw into the concern, and almost every dollar can be used in buying cloths. The New York boiler makers are to have a co-operative shop, and at Hamilton, C. W., a bakery on this plan is to be opened. In Worcester, a co-operative carpenters' shop, with $20,000 capital, has been organized. When shall we have co-operation practically tested in Pittsburgh?

A German and his wife were arrested recently in the Exposition, the former charged with fraudulent bankruptcy. They were searched. "No effects," was the reply of the searcher, when the size of the lady's chignon caught his attention, and he pulled it off. It was a nest of bank notes.

It is estimated that the United States Bishops will carry $400,000. To be added to this, as part of the American contributions, are the donations of the dozen rich dioceses of British America, the West India Islands, Mexico, Central America, Brazil and the other South American States, making probably one million or more from this Continent. In England many of the wealthy aristocracy and middle classes are of that Church, and the contribution will be large, while Continental Europe will swell the aggregate to a very respectable sum, upon which the deposed monarchs may support their dethroned habits in the style to which he has been accustomed.

It is stated that 180,000 voters have registered in Alabama, and that of this number one-half are negroes.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has now on hand ninety-seven thousand two hundred gallons of whisky, condemned and forfeited to the United States under the act passed last February; besides which about two hundred and fifty thousand gallons are under seizure, but have not yet been formally condemned. The Commissioners have no position to say how much more has been forfeited or sold for the benefit of the Treasury.

The Luxemburgers, for whose city France and Prussia wanted to fight, have a very popular amusement in their cat races. Everybody who has an animal of the feline persuasion takes it in a bag two miles from the city gates, where, at a given signal, the bags are all emptied, and the cats start for home, frightened nearly to death. The cat that reaches the city first wins the blooded cat race.

A gentleman who has traveled through a large portion of Virginia by private conveyance, reports that the whole mass of people whom he encountered, both black and white, are literally clothed in rags. Their shoes and head gear are in keeping with their other scant clothing. Taking Virginia as a fair standard for the whole South, we can readily solve the causes of the terrible depression in the various branches of trade which supply their needs.

The London *Daily News* says that Maximilian's misfortunes "will be a standing warning to European adventurers that no personal rank, however exalted, no blessing of Popes, or patronage, or the devotion of Empress, or support of capitalists, or recognition by established governments, can make filibustering anything but filibustering."

David R. Williams, of the firm of Beach & Williams, lumber dealers, was killed on Friday evening, on Wabash avenue, Chicago, by being thrown from a buggy by a runaway team. John R. Wicks, of the firm of Wicks & Lesher, sash and blind manufacturers, and the driver of the vehicle, both received injuries supposed to be fatal, although they are still alive.

A prize fight took place just outside the corporation limits of Newport, Kentucky, Sunday, between two Cincinnati roughs, named Wm. McCarthy and John Galt. Eight rounds were fought in forty minutes, when the authorities appeared on the ground, and the fight terminated. Both of the principals were arrested. The affair grew out of a difficulty which occurred between the two parties about a few social glasses, and which could not be settled amicably.

The Limerick *Chronicle* states that thirteen out of seventeen Fenian prisoners in the jail of that county have volunteered to tendered to the British authorities their services as informers.

The Wheeling *Register* tells of a young man who for some weeks had been wasting away to a skeleton, owing to mysterious loss of blood. On awaking every morning, he found a fresh puncture on some part of his body, from which blood had been drawn. He at length became convinced that a vampyre had been sucking his blood, and removed to another boarding-house. Since the removal he is recovering his health—that vampyre is a terror to bed-bugs there!

Says a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Oberlin: "About one thousand students are at present attending the Institution, of whom some four hundred are ladies. One-third are black. Some of the finest looking girls are black, or rather yellow. They would make the eyes and teeth of a Kentuckian water to look at them, and he 'would give a thousin' in hard money' to have one of these wenches (or colored ladies, as they are called here,) in his clutches. Little or no amalgamation takes place, as the result of social equality."

They are enjoying a sensation in Liverpool, where a youth of seventeen, disguised as a young lady, has, by the connivance of the lady principal teacher, been residing for a year past in a fashionable girl's boarding school, patronized exclusively by the aristocracy.

Last week a man was being tried before Judge Mitchell, in Washington, D. C., for the crime of horse stealing; the jury had just retired to find their verdict, when an auction bell was heard announcing the sale of some bank property; everybody being interested immediately left the court room, and the prisoner walked out with the crowd and left for parts unknown.

In the French breech loading cannon now on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, Napoleon has had the breech loading apparatus removed, in what is almost an affectation of secrecy, since their mechanism is tolerably well known to experienced gunsmiths the world over. In our own yards, when a gun is condemned and it is proposed to sell it for old iron or for other purposes, the trunions are carefully broken under the trip hammer, that the piece may be useless as a weapon of war.

The master of the raft Nonpareil is reported to have said that he should cross the Atlantic in fifteen days. At the end of four days he has got as far as Quarantine. He has still eleven days to make good his promise. Probably he expects to make very fast time when he gets outside. A cowardly sailor, who thought the trip not likely to be a pleasant or safe one, has retired from the companionship of his shipmates. He went, in short, last decent. Non

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Gen. W. Lloyd's House of Youth

The Celebrated Telescope

The Very Finest

Grocers, Sappington,

Joseph Horne & Co.,

The Triumph Cook Stove

A New and Beautiful

The New Jackson

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Allen P. Hewett has been convicted, in the United States Circuit Court, at Canandaigua, New York, of counterfeiting his property deeds to mortgages in Cattaraugus county, as one of the preliminaries for one year and a quarter each.

Two brothers, Charles and H. S. Fuller, have been arrested at Williston, Vermont, for robbing a store of $1,000 in cash, and a large amount in goods.

California is to have a new branch prison at Folsom.

Ship building and repairing is brisk at San Francisco.

An immigrant Aid Society has been formed in San Francisco, to furnish land and information to new comers.

Dispatches from Nevada announce considerable falls of snow in that State. At Austin the roofs of several houses were broken by the weight of the snow.

Josiah Gilbert, sailmaker, was on Saturday elected United States Senator from Florida, for the term commencing March, 1869.

It is rumored that the Georgia Legislature will be convened on the 14th of July.

The rains of the past few days have greatly improved the crops in Georgia, which are now very promising.

The first consignment of new wheat flour was received at Nashville on Saturday. The wheat harvest is progressing rapidly. The yield is large and the quality excellent.

The election for the ratification or rejection of the new Constitution in Mississippi commences to-day.

At St. Louis, Saturday evening, while Hugh Callahan, foreman of the car tank at the Gas Works was making some examination about the purifying tank, he was overpowered by gas and fell. John Finnegan succeeded to assist Callahan out, but was also overpowered and fell still further down. Patrick Wallace was then lowered down with a rope, and succeeded in getting hold of Callahan, and both were drawn up insensible. Finnegan still remains in the tank and is supposed to be dead.

Five cars of the Western bound train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad were thrown from a trestle on the Big Blue, seven miles from Kansas City, Missouri Station, Saturday morning. Five persons were injured, two of them seriously.

Fine and reasonable rains have fallen in all those parts of Alabama the last few days, coming just in time to save the corn crop, which was nearly burned up.

The members of the Indiana Legislature elected under the reconstruction law, are arriving at Montgomery in anticipation of the organization being effected. Some red radicals were also elected, so the anti-radicals acted on the suggestion of the reconstruction law, and defeated the Constitution and Legislature by not voting.

Several cases of consumption, one fatal, are reported in Philadelphia.

Gustavo Riddle, of New York, jumped out of a fifth story window of a Philadelphia hotel on Saturday. It is needlessto add that he was killed.

An old man named Henry Lugs was run over by a train of cars in Philadelphia, Friday, and had both legs cut off. He lived but a short time.

The master masons and bricklayers of New York have resolved not to employ men who will not work ten hours a day for five dollars. The men must receive eight hours of the day for labor and a half.

A New York special says: Hendricks seems to going up here rapidly. Governor Seymour is said to favor him for the Presidency with Hoffman for the second place. Chase is doubtless out entirely. The candidates from the North balance the votes of the young Democracy.

The engine that exploded in New York Thursday night was six years old, and the engineer was a machinist who knew very little about managing her. All of the killed have been identified. The German held an inquest Saturday. The jury censure the Fire Commissioners for negligence in not reducing the old engine with a new one of the improved pattern.

The walking match for $1,000 a side between Topping and Weston, commenced Friday afternoon at Mystic Park, Boston, and Topping completed his task twenty-five miles a mile ahead of Weston in five hours and twenty-three minutes and forty-six seconds, thus winning the first thousand dollars. The whole match is one hundred miles, and one thousand dollars is the amount of the twenty-five miles.

Patrick Nicholson killed his wife, Theresa, at an early hour Saturday morning, by cloaking her in the head while standing in the hallway of 316 Water street, New York.

The steamer Lexington sunk off one of the Battery, New York, about eight o'clock Saturday morning, blowing three men overboard, who were drowned. Another had his arm nearly blown off, and was otherwise seriously injured. The boat was owing with another tug.

A rock slide on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, near Summit Tunnel, a few days since, blocked the road for some time.

It is rumored changes will shortly be made in the Postmaster Cabinet. It is said Hon. Mr. Riley and one or two other Ministers will resign on the definite election of the North Carolina ticket for the Inter-Colonial Railway. Other changes are also spoken of. The three cabinet officers can cause a proclamation declaring the 1st of August a public holiday, in honor of the Confederation.

In the sailing match between Weston and Topping, at the conclusion of twenty-four hours, Weston having walked seventy-five miles, refused to walk any more. Topping kept on and completed his seventy-fourth mile and then stopped for rest. Soon afterward Mr. Goodwin, Weston's backer, came out and announced that Topping had walked seventy-four miles, declared Weston the winner, gave up his time for seventy-five miles, twenty-four hours, and forty-one minutes, and Topping's time for seventy-four miles, twenty-four hours, fifty-seven minutes and thirty seconds.

The first trip to Rome on the Union Pacific road was made Thursday. The company say that the road will reach the crossing of Bear, half-river, one hundred miles beyond Rome, early in July. Nine thousand workmen are employed.

The eastward bound express train on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, was thrown from the track Saturday morning, about one mile east of Toledo, by a displaced switch, which had been forced open and locked with stones. The engineer, baggage master and express messenger jumped off before the train overturned and the others slightly. Three men were hurt in leaving the locality.

His Holiness advises to War Bill, says that the Brazilian treasury report shows the cost of the Paraguayan war at one hundred and twenty-one million dollars, and the total debt of the Empire two hundred and forty-seven millions. The Minister of Finance declares a foreign loan impracticable while the war lasts.

News from the Parana is that Lopez is arming negroes, and has nine of them already on the Tebicuary under Elias Ignels, an Irish negro. They are charged with the duty of guarding the communications. Twenty-five hundred Paraguayans assaulted the Brazilian position on the 2d inst., but were repulsed with the loss of a deal of their cannon and ammunition. Admiral Tamandare was in the field and directed that the enemy be allowed to take refuge in the fort and the country to be occupied. The Brazilians have the fort completely invested, and the enemy is reported to be starving. Lopez has issued a proclamation declaring that the Emperor of Brazil opposes the peace of South America, and that the Paraguayans are fighting for the independence of the Republic.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

Captain Blanchard, Postmaster at Passenger Isle City, has been removed for publishing an article on impeachment that did not please Postmaster-General Randall. Captain Blanchard was a gallant officer in the Fourth Regiment.

The Democracy of Talmage county have nominated the following ticket: For Congress, Samuel E. Shirk; Sheriff, James Douglas; Sheriff, J. Shirk; District Attorney, J. B. Wright; Auditor, Commissioner, Davis McWilliams; Auditor, William Tudor; Coroner, Wm. Anderson.

A Grant Club was organized in Brownsville last week with the following officers for the campaign: President—Jason B. Tabor; Vice Presidents—W. H. Johnson, B. Williams and G. F. Bowman; Treasurer—T. B. Wingfield; Secretary—A. R. Shaw.

The Clarion County Republican Convention, which met on Monday last and nominated G. W. Lafty, Esq., for Congress, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be instructed to inform the Democratic Convention, at Indiana, that the Republicans of Clarion county, in Convention assembled, do not accept the challenge to a joint discussion, but will meet the Democracy in the usual way, by the stump and at the ballot box.

Capt. Vogel, of the Hamburg steamer Hansa, which arrived at New York, Saturday, reports that on the 14th inst., in lat. 40 50, long. 69 30, he passed a large quantity of cotton, bales marked "Memphis," floating in the water. Also, a large number of boxes, barrels and bales of merchandise, and a portion of the cabin of a steamer.

The Memphis Avalanche says: We learn that a navy cannot afford will be made by the Republicans of the off reflexe to secure the nomination of Gen. W. Gaillard, Esq., of Vicksburg, for Congress. He is identified with the best interest, is a thorough going Republican, young, energetic, and familiar with the wants of that region, and would be quite popular and strong. The nomination would strengthen the party in that county, and would be well received in all parts of the district—at least this is the opinion of those who know him well. He is entitled to county without opposition, and the department in the canvass has been honorable and manly. From what we hear of him we doubt not he would make an excellent Representative, and would harmonize all interests.

Hon. George V. Lawrence's friends have announced him as a candidate for reconsideration for Congress. He will receive the hearty support of his county in Washington for the nomination. Each of the four counties in the Twenty-ninth District will, therefore, have to handle the district Congressional Conference, with the prospects fair for Mr. Lawrence.

As the warm weather begins to make itself felt, the dog question again occupies attention. The Veterinary School of Lyons avers that dogs are more liable to madness during mild and wet weather than during rain, fog and frost. The symptoms of the latter are accompanied by many philosophers, and the French Secretary of the Board of Health, of Paris, has put into a good story to strengthen the assertion of a correspondent with a remark on it. The society for the protection of cruelty to animals have had a serious problem with Wayne Hoffman, of New York, and the subject is not a pleasant one to dispose of. Mr. Hoffman's dogs, and the Wayne has made many notable alterations in the confectionary process during "dog days."

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND BUTLER.

AMICABLE RELATIONS RESTORED.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Whisky Tax Fixed at Sixty Cents.

Tax on Tobacco Increased.

Gen. Butler's Reply to Senator Fowler.

The National Currency Act.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1868.

Grant and Butler.

The friends of General Butler have for a long time been urging to bring him back to friendly relations with General Grant. One delegation made an effort four months ago, but accomplished nothing, though Gen. Grant said to them that if there was a quarrel it was not on his side, that he had no hostility to Butler. Another delegation took up the matter two months ago, and was equally unsuccessful, though Senator Wilson was one of the persons interested. George Wilkes finally engaged himself with the question, and seems to have helped Butler out of his difficulty. He called with Butler and his friends, and after hearing their grievances had a talk with Gen. Grant. It appears that Butler was much incensed at Grant for removing him from the command of the army of the James just before the end of the war, and that when Grant during the first winter of his residence here sent out the invitations to his first grand party, Butler considered that the sending of one to him was intended as an insult, whereupon he returned it in short order, since which time he has had no intercourse with Grant except of a formal and official character. The adjustment of the situation was made by one letter from Wilkes to Butler, one from Butler to Wilkes, one from Wilkes to Grant, and finally a note of ten or twelve lines from Grant to Wilkes. It is understood that Butler voluntarily withdrew his opposition of Grant's party in relation on the statement from Wilkes that Grant said to him that he had not the least intention to break Butler in sending it, and was much surprised at its return. Grant further said emphatically that he meant no personal disrespect to Butler in the language of his report at the close of the war. That phrase about being "hunted up" was common in the army at that time, and was used to express a military fact. Butler responded to Wilkes that he does not in any way object to those words as to the personal honor of Grant's report, but that they often as unfair to him. Grant's note says he is willing to consider Butler's course of late cast as withdrawn, and that while he cannot open matters about his report in which he had no intention of wounding any one, he is willing Butler should ask for a court of inquiry, if he chooses. The correspondence was brought to a conclusion with this note last evening, and is stated to be satisfactory to Butler's friends.

The New Tax Bill.

The Tax bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee this afternoon is about one-half as long as the bill before last Monday. It fixes the tax on whisky at sixty cents, thus leaving tobacco almost exactly where it is, and fifty-two cents, equal to five dollars. The provision as to stamps on drafts and bank notes, and on sales for the consummation of the contract, is stricken out. The bill as reported contains a requirement from all corporations, including the banking corporations, to make returns of their business, and to pay a tax of five per cent. on such profits as are divided to stockholders. The bill will be called up for action on Monday, and then no other business will be in order till it is finished.

The Senate.

Only about a dozen Senators were present at the session of the Senate to-day having gone with Senator Cameron on a trip into the country. Consequently the vote of the Arkansas bill could not be reached. The day was spent on pension business, and eighty-five bills were acted on, all but two of which were passed.

The bill authorizing issues of the United States Courts at Cairo, beginning on the first Mondays of March and October in each year, has passed both Houses of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1868.

A Reply to Fowler.

The reconstruction of Senator Fowler, in which he says "the White House is under the roof of those good old Democrats, B. F. Butler and John A. Logan, and he cannot have any interest in the scheme to usurp the government to such a base and unnatural conglomerate," has called out a reply from General Butler, of which the following is the material portion. "In the year 1866, after I had made some speeches in the West in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Senator Fowler came into Lowell to visit me, being the first time I had ever seen him and the only second he made was to urge me to make no more speeches. When the conversation was ended, my efforts were unsuccessful, and I was left to believe that Andrew Johnson was honest, giving as a reason among others, that as I had never lived in Tennessee I could form no conception of what a bad man Andrew Johnson was in fact and that the vivid description of his battle and contest with Governor of Tennessee given me by a young Tennessean, who was present, failed to convey any adequate idea. Time changes, and some of us change with them."

The New Currency Bill.

The new national currency bill will be taken up in the House Banking Committee on Tuesday. There is more talk about the less section than any other. It provides for the transfer of twenty millions of circulation, and was carried by the banks by secret votes, on the opposition that it would secure a good deal more money for the West. This, however, does not appear to be a well founded belief, for the Comptroller of the Currency has made a calculation, which shows that Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin will not get a single dollar, while Iowa will receive but about ninety thousand dollars, Wisconsin rather over three hundred thousand, and Missouri not quite eight hundred thousand, the remaining eighteen millions and over going to the South.

Death of a Worthy Colored Man.

Alfred Lee, the richest colored man in this city, died yesterday aged 60. He was an intelligent man and a good citizen, long in the fore and foot business, and worth near $200,000.

Howard University.

The first annual anniversary exercises of the preparatory and normal departments of Howard University for colored men takes place next Wednesday.

Brewer's Trial.

The trial of John H. Brewer under the new indictment for aiding rebellion and conspiring to murder President Lincoln is set for to-morrow, but probably will be further postponed.

The Agricultural Bureau.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has his annual report for 1867 about ready for the press and that for 1868 is begun. The former would have been out long ago, if the late Commissioner had not kept his duty, and Col. Capron was much annoyed at the restricted state in which he found it. The bureau is now in much better condition than ever before, and is doing more valuable work, though the expenses are less than one-half what they were in Newton's term. Congress and to cut down estimates from thirty to forty per cent., but Capron will get all he asks for this year. He goes into the new agricultural building next month.

Revenue Commissionership.

There is nothing definite yet about the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, and the belief seems to be gaining ground that the President means to have Rollins in the Bureau till Congress adjourns and then dispose him for some kind of office. Some of the persons put prominent as candidates can be mentioned. The last man spoken of is Mr. Tracy, District Attorney of New York. He would make a good officer, and there he is not likely to be appointed.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Internal Revenue and Post Accounting Laws, and to provide for the collection of taxes on distilled spirits, manufactured in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the section providing for the collection of taxes on distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, and to insert a provision that the tax on whisky of sixty cents, distributing tobacco sixteen cents, manufactured tobacco thirty-two cents, cigars five dollars. The provision as to stamps on drafts and bank notes, and on sales for the consummation of the contract, is stricken out. The bill as reported contains a requirement from all corporations, including the banking corporations, to make returns of their business, and to pay a tax of five per cent. on such profits as are divided to stockholders. The bill will be called up for action on Monday, and then no other business will be in order till it is finished.

The Senate.

Only about a dozen Senators were present at the session of the Senate to-day having gone with Senator Cameron on a trip into the country. Consequently the vote of the Arkansas bill could not be reached. The day was spent on pension business, and eighty-five bills were acted on, all but two of which were passed.

The bill authorizing terms of the United States Courts at Cairo, beginning on the first Mondays of March and October in each year, has passed both Houses of Congress.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Closing of North German Parliament.

Pacific Speech by King William.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN ENGLAND.

Review of Troops at Windsor.

Probable Defeat of the Irish Church Bill.

Prince Napoleon to Visit the Sultan.

Address from Cretan Refugees

Holiday.

LONDON, June 20.—To-day being the anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, to the throne of England, has been observed as a holiday in this metropolis, and has also been duly observed by appropriate salutes throughout the realms of the British Government. The city has been gaily decorated with flags and streamers, and the naval vessels as well as the mercantile marine of all nations have been profuse in the display of colors. Immense crowds filled the streets, all intent mainly upon witnessing the grand review of the volunteers by the Queen and royal family at Windsor, towards which point they have been wending their way over numerous railway tracks. The day has been made the especial occasion for a grand review of regulars and volunteer troops at Windsor Park, a space for several days they have been arriving in large numbers from different points, and salutes were fired from Windsor castle and other prominent Government places at sunrise, noon and night. The barracks at Windsor were gaily festooned and decorated, and the troops were in full dress uniform for review. The weather was comparatively fine, although the morning was threatening, which had the effect of preventing many thousands from attending. With the exception of a slight shower, June was nothing to mar the splendor of the parade. The troops in line numbered 27,000 of the different arms, and, while being reviewed by Her Majesty and her brilliant suite of Generals and officers of the royal household, presented a scene of grandeur and enthusiasm seldom, if ever before, witnessed in this country. After marching past and saluting the Queen and royal carriage, the troops paid a marching salute to the sheriff of the Grand Jubilee, which took place in 1820; they then defiled over a pontoon bridge thrown across the Thames by the Royal Engineers, where they were dismissed. The throng was immense, and the Queen and royal family were greeted with marked enthusiasm. The day was concluded with festivities and reunions by the civil and military organizations.

CORFU, June 20.—Admiral Farragut, after a brief visit to Brussels, has returned here and again assumed active command of the fleet. Preparations are being made for a grand review of the American squadron by King Leopold, which takes place on Monday next. The flagship Franklin will be draped with flags, and the Admiral will tender a grand banquet on board to their Royal Highnesses, the King and Queen, subsequent to the review.

Close of North German Parliament.

BERLIN, June 20.—The session of the North German Parliament was formally closed yesterday. King William of Prussia made a short but gentle speech on the occasion. He reviewed and commended favorably on the work of the present session, and concluded by expressing his conviction that the results of the labors of Parliament would be successful, and that Germany would continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

American Minister Bancroft contemplates a visit to the courts of the different Southern German States. He will start on his tour in a few days. Colonel Rice, Secretary of Legation, will act for him during his absence.

Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, June 21.—The defeat of the Irish Church appointment suspension bill in the House of Lords is considered certain, but it is feared the majority against the bill will be greatly reduced in consequence of the abolition of pocket.

Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, June 21.—Prince Napoleon, who arrived here from Vienna last week, after a brief stay left for Constantinople. It is believed that a visit to the Sultan is the main object of his journey.

Cretan Refugees.

TRIESTE, June 21.—The last advices from Athens report that the Cretan representatives and exiles now in that city offered an address to the United States Consul. On the occasion of presenting it, the Cretans and citizens of Athens assembled in large numbers before the office of the American Legation, and made an enthusiastic demonstration of gratitude for the sympathy and sympathy of the American people.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—The number of American bonds delivered here to-day amounted to 13,000 thalers.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton opened firmer; middling uplands 12½d.; middling Orleans 12½d.; sales 10,000 bales.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 20.—Petroleum 47 francs.

LAKE DISASTER.

Steamer Morning Star and Barque Cortland Collide.

Both the Vessels Sunk.

Some Twenty Persons Missing.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The steamer Morning Star, laden for Detroit, collided with the barque Cortland, thirty miles from here, last night at eleven o'clock. Both were sunk. The total passenger list of the steamer was forty, crew thirty; crew of the barque thirteen. Of these about twenty are missing, the remainder having been picked up by the steamer R. N. Rice. The names of the missing are not yet known. The officers were saved except James Morton, clerk of the Star, who was seen to go down with Mrs. Hackett, wife of Captain Hackett, a passenger.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Saved from Morning Star: Capt. Lowton, Geo. C. Tripp, Thomas Anderson, M. Frederick, Wm. Smith, James Hanson, Andrew Bergh, David Baker, J. Thompson, J. Kenyon, second mate; J. B. Smith, W. T. Conklin, all of the barque Cortland.

Capt. Vogel, J. H. Wick, second Engineer; John Vogel, Thomas Finnegan, L. Bong, John Smith, John Stevens, John Hagan, Peter Kelley, T. Burns, F. Barret, John Connant, F. Crandell, J. Dusen, A. Curry, H. Gance, P. Tucker, second mate; Wm. McLaughlin, first mate; D. McLaughlin, wheelsman; H. Brady, S. B. Empey, all of the Morning Star.

Passengers—Mrs. Ellen Whitenden, Chicago; Mrs. Capt. Burke, Cleveland; Capt. Pickett, Detroit, (wife lost); N. H. Gurley, Marietta, Wm. Downey, Detroit; J. Pouillet, Detroit; P. Pomeroy, Bay City; Capt. Blanchard, Y. Packets, second mate; Wm. McLaughlin, first mate; D. McLaughlin, wheelsman; H. Brady, S. B. Empey, all of the Morning Star.

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Several of the crew of the steamer, names not known, were saved.

Missing—Mrs. Hackett, Detroit; James Morrison, Clerk of the Star; Major Hutchings, two Misses Patchen, Troy, New York; Albert Hilliger, Cleveland; Mrs. Wamsilick, Cleveland; Mrs. Parker and child, Marietta, Ohio; Capt. Ballentine and wife, Detroit.

One of the Star's boats is still out, and may have some of the survivors.

A judgment of nearly five million dollars has been rendered against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The suit was brought in the Supreme Court by John Ross, Robert M. Steele and Edmund Trowbridge, who were the contractors for the construction of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, for damages for breach of contract, and for the value of work actually done in building that branch of the road. The case was referred on motion of E. E. Meade, of New York, the plaintiffs' attorney, and has occupied some six months in court. The plaintiffs' claim was substantially that they entered on the fulfillment of their contract and were progressing as rapidly as the contract required, when they were stopped by the officers of the road, of whom Mr. Hallet, who was afterwards shot, was the leader, and who called the said of the United States Dragoons, and thus made the old statement of trespass of arms good.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN said a high respect for Henry Clay, but had not the manliness to express his admiration when an expression of sympathy might have done much good.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE VETO.

THE ARKANSAS BILL RETURNED.

The President's Objections Thereto.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my signature a bill entitled an act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress. To approve of this bill would be admission on the part of the Executive that the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States of March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to those measures has undergone no change, but, on the contrary, has been confirmed by the results which have attended their execution. Even were this not the case, I could not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of the people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may, at its pleasure, expel or degrade any State from the Union, or interrupt its relations with the Government by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives.

If Arkansas is not a State of the Union this bill does not admit it as a State; if on the other hand it is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union. The Constitution already declares each State shall have at least one

Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

The COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and, save daily, one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only business paper that runs the telegraph morning, gives full market reports, and sells at home at 5c.

In point of circulation and influence the COMMERCIAL stands at the head of the list. Its regular issue is more than double that of any other paper in the city, and its circulation is rapidly increasing. Its market reports are recognized as authority by the business men of Pittsburgh and the country generally, and its columns are filled with the freshest, latest, and most reliable news of the day. Its editorials are fearless, outspoken, and independent, and its correspondence from all parts of the world is unsurpassed in fullness and accuracy. In short, the COMMERCIAL is a first-class family newspaper, containing all the news of the day, and is the best medium for advertising in the city.

The COMMERCIAL is delivered to subscribers in the city at 25 cents per week, or $12 per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to subscribers out of the city, at $6 per annum, or $3 for six months. Address, JOHN J. ROBERTS, Publisher, Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

AT LARGE.

G. Mercer Coates, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.		District.	
1.	Wm. H. Barton,	13.	Samuel Shoch.
2.	W. J. Nicholl,	14.	D. F. Wagenseller,
3.	Richard Wood,	15.	Chas. H. Weiss,
4.	G. W. Hill,	16.	George W. Edie,
5.	Wilson F. Mehlli,	17.	John Scott,
6.	J. E. Brugh[illegible],	18.	A. G. Olmsted,
7.	Frank C. Heaton,	19.	James Ely,
8.	Isaac Eckert,	20.	H. C. Johnson,
9.	Jacob Zeigler,	21.	A. K. Craig,
10.	Daniel W. Sand,	22.	Wm. Ewer,
11.	Wm. Davis,	23.	A. W. Crawford,
12.	W. W. Kerchner,	24.	J. S. Ritner.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIAM M. WHITE, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL ERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PERLEY.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAUBERT.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN MILLER.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCLEAN.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. M'KEE.

Even Washington special to-day makes an interesting statement concerning the negotiations which have ended in receiving General Butler to General Grant's support.

The new tax bill fixes the whisky tax at forty cents a gallon. In the committee the Ring was defeated, but they expect to regain their ground in the House of Representatives, either by defeating the bill, or increasing the tax to the old rate.

The *World* says: "It seems to us both a more practicable and a more useful enterprise to reform the white vote than to abolish negro suffrage." And it seems to us that New York City, where the Democratic majority keeps pace with the increase of ignorance and crime, is just the place for commencing the work of reform.

Senator Sumner has not resigned, nor does he seem disposed to serve his country in that way, so long as he can do the other thing by holding on. Probably not since the Government had existence has a department of the public service had as much and such ruinous corruption charged and proved against it as the one over which Mr. M'Culloch exercises his discretion to remain on the last we heard. He may be a perfectly honest man, but the fact as to fraud and corruption remains nevertheless.

Because the spirited enquiry among the Gaulliites—threatening the disruption of the Democratic Convention—the question whether the rule requiring two-thirds to nominate shall be continued or repealed, has floated in as a disturbing element. It is proposed in some quarters to cast it aside as the first step, but others are equally strenuous for its continuance. The rule was an invention to kill off Van Buren in 1844, and in 1868 it was equally serviceable in killing off Mr. Douglas. Pendleton's supporters will naturally wish to see it dropped—unless, indeed, the vote they claim as certain for him are in advance of the fact. This is likely to be one of the lively questions pending the more serious business of the Convention.

Senator Johnson in voting the bill enforcing Arkansas, is true to himself. When he denounced Congress as an illegal body hanging on the verge of the Government, he laid down the line of his future action, although in every instance he has failed of accomplishing his purpose. In the present case Mr. Johnson makes full —fully though it be—for Southern support in the Fourth of July Convention, by presenting himself as the defender of the South against equal suffrage. In this he has placed himself in sympathy with the demand of the Southern delegates, but we doubt if they give him a single vote. In view of the opposition which the bill encountered on its passage, it may be considered doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds to pass it over the veto will be obtained.

Is it in the power of the old leaders of the party to nominate Horatio Seymour, as will be the Democratic candidate. To this end matters have rapidly gravitated in the last week. In his recent Circus has been built nearly blown which has gradually killed him off, and Pendleton is now undergoing similar discipline. "If Mr. Seymour's party *could* be induced to be a candidate," says the *World*, the troubles of the party would instantly disappear. This drives conclusively in which quarter sets the wind. Yet is the scheme one of recent origin. It took shape when Mr. Seymour's made his stiff and limber speech last winter. The refusal to allow his name to be used was a splendid piece of management. Confusion immediately ensued; so quiet it and restore harmony. Mr. Seymour's name is being brought forward again, cautiously, prayerfully, and Mr. Seymour's part in the matter is to reconsider his decision, unfeignedly, very reluctantly, of course, to be a martyr for the sake of the party. So runs the scheme. The next few days will witness its full development.

The *World* dispose of Mr. Chase in short order, and unless the supporters of that gentleman are prepared to break loose, they must go into the Convention to keep silence. Here is the way the *World* does it:

> [illegible]
>
> The nomination of the *World* is perfect, but will the Democracy agree to the ticket? The signs favor the belief that they will not. Mr. Chase's idea is, himself or nobody. Considering that his supporters already keep aside the Convention in point of numbers, this determination does not promise the highest degree of harmony.

MR. BURNS AND HIS SCHOOL.

The *Post* quotes from our article of Friday, in reference to the "call" upon Mr. Burns, and adds:

> [illegible]

We did not take the trouble to inquire into, nor do we now know, the political call of the School Directors of the Fifth ward. Perhaps the majority are Republicans, as the *Post* asserts, but, be they Republicans or Democrats, they cannot conscientiously employ as Principal a gentleman who, from whatever circumstances, is compelled to be absent from his district for any considerable length of time. We have no disposition to leave Mr. Burns "punished" for embracing any political creed he chooses; but, if he has really made up his mind to stand a Congressional canvass in this district, and gave his time to that business, why should he not resign? The *Post* is certain of his election, and what does a few months' salary amount to? The thing is a *property* in assigning control of the school room, when about to take the stump to show his fitness to aid in controlling the destinies of the nation, which a gentleman of Mr. Burns's intelligence cannot overlook. If the *Post*, however, believes that he has really no chance of an election, and will honestly say so, we shall not insist upon his resignation, because it would be a pity to see a good teacher turned out of his place as a bad politician.

SYMPATHIZERS WITH GOVERNOR EYRE.

When nothing the rumor respecting the proposed contest of Eyre against Hall for Westminster, we stated that opinion concerning him was pretty evenly divided. His sympathizers have petitioned Parliament for the re-employment of Eyre in the services of his country, and for the payment to him of expenses for defence.

> [illegible]

Mankind Gannon, who failed to be good to the people of Juniata, in the person of his sorrowing widow, has a pretty strong body to protest against. Nearly a thousand men in authority laid Knox their sanction and support. What pretty Piers they must be, who will say that it was right to flog women? What humble lickspittles, followers of Him who knew not where to lay His head, who justify turning out the blood-thirsty Mormons on an unarmed population? What Administration Generals, specimens of barbarous chivalry, who defend a man that delivered over a man in authority who had done no wrong to a court martial sitting far away from the city where Gannon was residing? What lovely clergymen, representatives of "if a man strike thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also," who say of a man the cause of unasked and misery and the desolation of an inland, "Give him further authority?" We are not half how many pieces of the pie were signed the petition were clergymen, but as it is a common effort to make the State pardon dispensers of the law, we may conclude that by a little juggling some of the justices of the peace were made to do duties only in the petition, signing as clergymen and then as justices. "To an *ille gotimi*, showing what a great war of opinion is going on in this country, and what estimate have to contend against. We should like a definition of the sublime word "charity" which can think Eyre guilty. The charity must be long to run to set himself right with his contemporaries, and it will be almost a gulp if he does not eventually change their mind and not sue him for Westminster against Hall. It is the best way we know to reinstate the subject.

AT WAR.

The "living issues" in the Democratic party are likely to be of a lively character. The proposition for Chase, Pendleton and others are only the fourth of issues, into by ominous, without consideration of what the Southern element of the party will do. It is all very well for the moderate Democrats of the North to cry "let the dead bury its dead." They appear to forget that they are chained to a dead carcase, and that the officials will rise, strike how they may with the *vis de colique* of moderation to another it. When the Democrats of the North and their sympathizers with rebellion, they probably did not fully realize the extent of the dead weight they picked up. The Northern Democrats may say, "gently, let there be only living issues." But so with the Southern Democrats. They are going to the Convention in New York with the same spirit that marked their memorable conflict; going, it is said, to assert their rights, that they could not obtain by the sword, in civil council. That contest that dashed the Democracy in Charleston in 1860 is not unlikely to be repeated on the Fourth of July in New York.

The Southern delegates, or at least a large portion of them, are committed to the extreme views that brought on the war. That spirit of rebellion is not dead. They will wish to bind the Convention to the utter views of the South. They will say, virtually, help us to "damn the nigger," and unless the party is prepared to go the whole long, the support of the extremists from the South must not be calculated upon. They are little who may be the nominee for the Presidency. They mean to have the spirit of slavery, the old firebrand, introduced; the acknowledgment of superior race; the negroes kept down, and if not actual slavery, a state of affairs equal to bondage of the black race to the whites.

These extremists have not learned much by their troubles. They are willing to recount any folly that will give prominency to their views. If the Democratic party of the North cannot accommodate these, a rupture of the Convention may be expected. The Southern delegates alluded to insist on having how the platform shall be built. If the planks are not degradation of the negro race, assertion of State Sovereignty in regard to the negro question, it is more than likely that they will depart from the Convention in a state of mental madness, and allow matters to ground as they please.

We are told by Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, who constantly speaks without reserve, that the platform is of more importance to the Southern States than the man. He says the reconstruction laws must be declared unconstitutional and to be suppressed, and that the States alone are competent to regulate suffrage within their limits, that Congress has no jurisdiction in the matter." The party to be represented by delegates in convention will ask for one question, "What party will place it under the protection of the Constitution, and release us from negro dominion?" In so many words, who will help us to "damn the nigger?" If any, that is the party for us, and none other.

This is a painful for for those who want to keep all dead issues—and they look on the suffrage question and reconstruction as such—that this living issue of delegated madness should be coming to disturb that harmony so much prognosticated by the introduction of sergant Southerners. The modern Democrats feel that unless they build their platform in conformity with moderate ideas, their labor will be in vain. They are not to be gulled. They gave counsel and succor to the enemy, and if he was mistaken in their views when he fought for his principles, he is coming, by date-gation, for wound smarting.

Bent on mischief, determined to assert the principles for which he fought, to be himself or nothing, the old arch enemy of the South will come by droppation to the Convention. If the moderate men are peace, the defiant that goes forth, and the blunder of 1860 for the Democratic party will be repeated. Times will be lively on the Fourth of July in New York. The opponents of slavery will be there with their old arms, they will present their true colors, and the Northern Democrats must yield to them or wrest their constitution.

The irrepressible conflict is not over. It is not so easy to escape "damning the nigger" as the more moderate may suppose. The efforts of bad company are not readily shaken off. The delegation from the South will inform the party, if they will not support them, the way, as Mr. Rhett says, to go to the devil together.

Were it not that sympathy for suffering humanity prevents, our public faculties would be exalted by the aspect of affairs amongst the Democrats. Will may the pictorial papers take up the strain, representing the party as howling. Will may the orators say, "the times are out of joint." Those who recognize the importance of the position of affairs cry "peace, harmony, united action." If it be possible to extract harmony from the Babel of discord, to mould the extremists from the South, the Pendletonians from the West, the moderates who Chase, so as to present a bold front then a political miracle will have been accomplished. It is not within the range of probabilities that the leopard will change its spots. Much as we may sympathize with the political suffering of those who may be martyrs to moderate measures, when the whirlwind from the South shall come, and the distant noises of "secrets" are heard, consolation in accordance with known laws may whisper, "This cometh from bad company."

THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Disraeli has followed the example of Pitt as far as he dared. Driven by Bright and Gladstone into a corner, he took refuge under the approval of the Queen and flattered royal sanction for his conduct in the face of the opposition. He knew that a minority of the minority could once be tolerated for a short time. It wished to take advantage; and by his skill he has given a new ministry to England until the Fall. Principle was at no moment to him. He had clutched the Premiership, driven better men from power, and relied on his sophistry to preserve that his cunning had gained.

Baffled, beaten in his designs, no longer able, with any show of credit, to frame an excuse, Disraeli has dragooned to the sober Parliament in October, and, on the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, he appeal to the people. To the first appeal he large bodies of the people and its result will be watched with great anxiety. The new Reform Bill, under which the elections will take place, is for combining a perfect measure; but it is such an advance from the old system, giving political power into a great many more hands, that people who have political freedom will feel deeply interested in the result.

The Irish Church is an abomination. We believe the English people will demand its disestablishment. Disraeli himself has, in the course of his career, called it "an alien church." Gladstone, the mover of the resolutions for the disestablishment, has previously defended it. They have now, by the force of political circumstances, changed places. Their motives affects not the principle of right or wrong. Men may change, but right remains forever.

There never was a period in English history when political polemics were of such an exciting character. Disraeli, driven at last, in spite of his evasion, to appeal to the country, will, more likely, by some a verdict that will forever settle his official career. We believe it will be the last Tory Government England will ever behold. We are justified in that conclusion by the large accession to the ranks of the Liberal party, and by the general character that the operations of the new Reform Bill will give. The Tories may be successful in agricultural districts, where the will of the landlord is conveyed to the vote of the tenant, and not the tenant's opinion. From large centres of population they will receive unmistakable signs of the absence of opinion, and will lose the very basis always existed for, Catholic support.

The factions of the Tories will be, finally, the give that they passed the Reform now more assuredly, that the Liberals mean to demolish the English Church, and justify the "No Popery" cry. There will be many who, through fear of further progress, may support them. They may carry with them some of the dread felt by the lower classes of English people against Catholic supremacy. It is certain, however, that the Free Church party will be alienated from them, and all who have been principle supported the "Liberation Society" will send their aid to make defeat of the Tories signal and complete.

It is worth noticing that all great reforms in England have proceeded from aggressive religious motives. There was Catholic emancipation, the repeal of the test and corporation act, and the admission of Jews to Parliament. Wherever a State Church rears its lofty head, absence of an appalling character crop in, narrowing thought, paralyzing intellect and thwarting souls. To fight against an abuse of that kind requires steady courage and perseverance, that only those can know who have suffered for their principles. Men of liberal views, in all parts of the world, will cheer on the people of England, to whom the great question is committed, in the path of duty.

Knowing the strength of the Catholic vote, when taken in its total, Disraeli has issued for their support since his defence of the Irish establishment, with a zeal not governed by discretion. In his attempts he has been unfortunate. He has disgusted the low church party and not less so the Catholics. England wishes up to work, how she could have been so deceived, so to allow the political adventurer to arise at the height of power. He is driven to that resort which, had he been honorable, he would have accepted some time since, destroying the anomaly of a Minister working with a minority.

What the people in this great issue do, will solve in a measure their educational fitness for a free government. We believe they will be loyal to progress, and, if so, the English establishment will follow the judgment of the Irish Church into the dead catacombs. Rotten boroughs will cease to exist, electoral districts and the ballot be adopted, political power of the aristocracy good to the will of the people, and the nation be more secure in her greatness than with privileged legislation.

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The Friends of Positivism are growing infinite. For instance, the Cincinnati *Times* is noticing the fact that the Hon. L. F. Powell is teaching orphan of the 5th of Kansas over the country, makes the following spiteful comment:

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The Philadelphia *Press* announces that Pennsylvania supports twenty-eight German newspapers, including six dailies. If there are only six German dailies published in this State, half of them are located in Pittsburgh, namely, the *Staats Zeitung* and *Volksfreund*, Republican, and *Beobachter*, Democrat. We conclude that the statement in the *Press* is erroneous.

The Positivists are now organized in Cincinnati and have divorced and formed in two factions, but precisely on what grounds it is difficult to ascertain. How this universal cause is going to influence the factions of Positivism does not appear to have been taken into account. The current appears to be but chiefly on having a good time.

The Tory Government of England says that it would be a bad precedent to vote several losses to the Abyssinian officers—as such are called who fought in that war. The answer might imply that it was a bad precedent to fight for twenty-six years per diem, and refuse to fight any more at such a price.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

Fleming & Agnew, Manufacturers of Japanned and Stamped Tin Ware.

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Perhaps the last place one would expect to find novelty, either in its chattels appliances or the facts embraced in the routine of the business, is, without a doubt, a tin ware establishment. We confess this was our idea until a very recent date, from which the reader will infer that we have reasonable ground for expressing a very different opinion. The business itself, despite the supernal compliment, conferred in the question at the head of this article, exerts the utmost which is invariably ascribed to dinginess and prominence." In other words, a branch of trade which absorbs and circulates $2,000,000 in this locality can afford to indulge in a laugh at its own expense, which, we are sorry to say, is more than some other branches of trade can do at present, which the rapid introduction of japanned and pressed ware in lieu of heavier and more expensive articles manufactured exclusively from iron, and other materials, and the onward movement to which it is applied, exhibit a degree of emergence and ingenuity which will compare favorably with any other branch of manufacture in the country. Prominent among the establishments engaged in the business is the house of Fleming & Agnew, located on Third street, a few doors below Market, and situated between two alleys, which enables the proprietors to take in their raw material on one side of the building, and to take out "manufactured" on the other side, an arrangement which can be appreciated by those conversant with the business. The building is four stories high, has a front of sixty feet, and is eighty-five feet deep. A large hall extending from the main entrance in front to the engine-room in the rear separates the office and sample room from

THE STAMPING ROOM,

In which we found ten of all sizes varying from eight by twenty to twenty by twenty-eight sheets piled up awaiting their final disposition. Here are lever, screw and power presses for cutting and edging everything in the shape of a tin or a rag varying from half an inch to two, to japan a Hamilton, stamping out tin at the rate of ninety pieces per minute. Ten of these presses occupy one end of the room, which is seventy-six feet wide by eighty-five in length. Four of these presses are worked with levers, three with screws, and three are power presses. Each press, as we have already stated, cuts and edges, alternately, every conceivable shape of tin made in a circular form, flat, rounding, curved or double curved, as in many articles in every day use. We started that these machines did everything from a half inch piece of tin up to the largest dimensions cut by a stamping machine. The reader may ask what purpose these small pieces serve. We will inform him that they are principally used in the manufacture of cups, for instance half an inch is exactly the size required for the end of a child's rattle.

Three pair of circular shears placed near the presses cut all the large circles at the rate of from ten to fifteen gross per hour.

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For the manufacture of wash basins, dippers, &c., are placed in a row at the extreme end of the stamping room. Here we were informed upon a matter which had long puzzled us, namely, the manner in which the new style stainless wash basins, which are observed glistening like silver in the windows of our tin shops, are made. All this style of ware is shaped by blows from a hammer, the lower part of which resembles a half round knob, and which fits exactly in a concave die. In making a basin, the sheet is subjected gradually to the action of a series of dies, each one of a greater or less depth, of a concave form as are placed in a row, and nearly filling it. The upper plate is filled with a composition, which, when removed, serves as a plunger, being fastened in a firm manner to the drop, or hammer, sheet after sheet is subjected to the action of the drop until the required number has received a single impression, when one of the die plates is removed, a fresh impression taken, and the sheet again placed under the drop. In this manner a perfectly true piece of tin is hammered out gradually until it assumes the appearance of a basin exhibiting convex and concave lines. The basin is now passed in the hands of the finisher, who proceeds to give it a coat of tin on either side, when it is ready to pass the public in a better condition, as far as cleanliness is concerned, than the sheet from which it was to do.

The dyes are filled by very heavy leather clogs, moving up and down upon slides similar in every respect to those of a steam engine. Formerly this method of stamping was accomplished by a letter and paper, at the expense of considerable time and labor, and a great deal of annoyance from the spoiling of paper. Articles of any required shape are now achieved in the manner above described, at one touch of the tool inserted in the old process. The first octagon edged cake pan manufactured in the country was manufactured in this establishment in these dog machines. From the stamping room we proceeded to

THE JAPANNING ROOM,

Which occupies the greater portion of the third story, and is divided into two departments, the one (located over the office and sample room) is used for the japanning of tin ware, and in which we enjoyed eleven minutes while in the second. Immediately above the stamping room, all the light work, "from a child's rattle or tea kettle to the largest number," is enclosed by young girls, whose deft movements are eminently calculated to put to shame the awkward manners of their big or no tangling brothers. With the exception of a few light tools for cutting square work, hanging, &c., we found very few articles necessary shaped in this department. Extending from one end of the room to the other, we observed a number of lines filled with the various sorts of the articles brought here from the stamping room to be subjected to the agreement ing by the japanning process. Each article is made up for the lack of heavy machinery in the last department. All the machinery and tools in this as well as the stamping room were of the latest and most improved patterns. Many of the tools are either inventions, or improvements made by Mr. Fleming.

In the hall between the main work rooms in the third story we observed the elevator bringing the stamped and pressed ware up in lots of one hundred gross and upwards to have edges worn on them by

THE LATHES,

Which occupy a small apartment in the rear of the hall, termed the spinning room. A tin plate, for instance, leaves the stamping room with a sharp edge, which, in olden times, was either hammered by hand around a wire, or bent flat. Here, however, the plate, basin or other article with an unfinished edge is placed in a lathe, constructed in such a manner as to enable a workman to spin edges upon fifty gross per day. Two of these lathes spin edges on all the ware manufactured in the establishment, and very often stand idle. Upon hundred gross of edges per day is considered an ordinary day's work. Those lathes are the invention of Mr Fleming, who we may add makes all his own dies and cutters, and who is constantly engaged in nothing ways and means for improving the mechanical appliances employed in the business. We are well aware that even a mechanic will be puzzled to conceive how a lathe operates which enables a workman to place upon it, "spin, and take off fifty gross of plates per day. For the benefit of all such we will explain that the tools which hold the plate are made in the form of a concave and convex plate, the latter being connected in such a manner as to revolve; it moveable at the pleasure of the workman, by means of a pedal. As the concave plate is removed from the convex plate, the tin plate is inserted between them, the tools spring together instantly, and two revolutions accomplish the work ere you have time to comprehend the matter.

THE JAPANNING KILNS

Occupies one-half of the fourth story, and is divided from the store-room for bright ware by a brick arch, as in those already described. We passed the elevator doing duty here again, bringing up work for the japanners, which was immediately piled up in separate shelves or upon the floor if the articles proved bulky. The japanners were engaged in the light and agreeable occupation of gilding and painting designs upon water coolers, cash boxes, toilet ware, coal vases, &c. The rapidity with which the latter leaves the light, airy, graceful designs in the shape of curves and scrolls upon their surfaces is calculated to surprise a visitor. Every workman finishing from fifteen to twenty of these coolers per hour, and not including articles termed a water cooler in a day. Boxes, vases, waiters, bellys, bowls, buckets and water fillers flew out of their pencils as though created by the magic wand of a fairy.

Young girls in this department were engaged in stenciling, with bronze, the keys, which are destined to find their way ultimately to somebody's "My Boy" or "My Girl." Stacks of toilet ware, spice boxes, grocer's canisters, cake boxes, water coolers, &c., are piled up, in every direction, some of them with but a single coat of paint, some bubbling with bitumen, while others again shine resplendent in their last coat of varnish.

All the ware passed in this manner is baked in ovens, heated to various degrees, from one hundred and eighty to three hundred.

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Are lined throughout with zinc, have double walls, and are constructed in such a manner as to retain the heat, which is supplied from the boilers through steam pipes. Every additional coat of paint passed upon an article necessitates its removal to the baking ovens. The ovens in this establishment are said to be the best in the country. Some idea of the magnitude of the work accomplished in the japanning room may be obtained when the reader is informed that the concern consumes painting material to the amount of $12,000 per annum.

Immediately above the stamping room, and occupying half of the second story, we observed a number of girls papering the ware, as it came from the various departments, for the market. As fast as the ware is papered, the name and size of the articles are marked on the paper, and the articles placed upon shelves. The other half of the second story is used as a store room for porcelain ware, brass and copper ware, hoe-furnishing and tinmen's goods. Ranged along the left side of the hall in the third story we noticed a large amount of glass chimneys which we were informed were used in the manufacture of Fleming's patent lantern, while around the walls of the sample room on the first floor were arranged, in a systematic manner, samples of the various articles manufactured in the establishment, embracing everything from a tin tobacco to the largest sized water cooler.

Speaking tubes communicate with all the departments, and the elevator materially lessens the labor of handling. The concern consumes upwards of seventy five thousand dollars worth of tin plate per annum, and affords employment to fifty hands.

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The New York *Sun*, which has devoted itself almost exclusively, if not successfully, to trotting out and grooming Presidential candidates for the Democrats, now thinks that neither Chase nor Pendleton can be nominated, but that "Hendricks is getting ahead." The idea is—

> "Judge Chase will be rejected because he is understood to be in open antagonism to the currency views of the platform, and because the Democratic party will not allow itself to be led by the Senate of any man who advocates the payment of the bonds in coin. Mr. Pendleton will be rejected because he is identified with a financial creed which the Democratic party will not adopt, and because the party regards him as a man of no practical executive ability, impartial and discriminating judgment, and of no personal magnetism. Mr. Hendricks will be rejected because he is a man of positive convictions who follows Mr. Pendleton in his financial views, and who is not a politician, and are resolved to punish him accordingly."

The *Sun* concludes therefore that the prospect "leaves the figure of one prominent Democratic statesman more conspicuous, and covered with more of the light of future distinction than any of those whose names and aspirations have been prominently canvassed in connection with this nomination. We speak of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who is now in his fifth year of service as Senator of the United States.

Burns sang "with tenderness we fear no evil; with stronger stuff—never mind the nasty-ful face she doth"—The Democracy of the "strongest sort," when the Whisky Ring, are very busy in Washington. The tax of two dollars per gallon has given them such wide range for plunder that they do not wish to see any change. "The Ring" are now busy concocting amendments to the proposed change, and resort to such stratagems to secure their designs that fear is expressed Congress will become disgusted and leave the tax at two dollars per gallon. This is a dangerous freak and should be extinguished at once. The Government and Whisky Ring are on their trial. If the Government does not "scotch the snake," the snake will injure the Government more in the future than it has done in the past.

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A terrible murder has been committed near Gresheven, Wisconsin, by a young man named William Kidd. He had long loved a girl named Catherine Jordan, and had pressed her suit but had been refused. They had known each other from childhood. By a seeming show of friendship he obtained the company of the lady to take a ride in a buggy, drove her to an unfrequented spot, and cut her throat with a razor. Is is supposed that he again pressed his suit, and, becoming maddened by refusal, proceeded to murder the girl. He threw the body from the buggy, took the buggy nearly home, hitched the horses and took a small hay mare belonging to himself and made way for parts unknown. Traces are obtained of his wanderings and it is likely he will be arrested.

Fernando Wood takes an interest in Mexico will be glad to know that Minister Romero says that the affairs of that interesting country are constantly improving, and that the prospects of entire pacification and general prosperity were never more encouraging. The government has a standing army of twenty five thousand men, who are regularly paid, the financial condition of the country having improved to such an extent that the Treasury is no longer in apprehension from any monetary crisis which he may undertake against the government, and the same may be said of other annoyance chiefs.

Governor Seymour is spoken of as the probable presiding officer of the Democratic Convention.

It having been denied that Governor Seymour, at a late gathering of leading Democrats at Albany, committed himself for Chase, a person who was present reproduces his own words, among the rest the following:

> The Democratic party to be a transition state. It is not to be a party of principles, but a party to mould those whose principles and move with the times. It is to be a party of brains in all sections as opposition to the party of brains in all sections as opposition to the party of numbers, and with Chase as the head of the party, as at once the more intelligent. Let the party of the future secure the good will as it ignores the unworthy.

The Governor then spoke of Pendleton, and in the kindest terms. He had a probable majority of the Convention in his favor. If he yielded, and secured the nomination for Chase, it would make him the great leader of his party in that State, and with the country to his support. Mr. Seymour believed that Pendleton would regard the question in the light of an elevated patriotism. It should be added that since Mr. Seymour spoke as above reported, it is believed that he has been systematically put forward as the favorite of the New York Democrats.

The *Irish American* assails Gen. Grant's demand for "peace," and demands "war." It says its platform is "a war with England—a war of retribution, that will unite North and South in one indissoluble bond of brotherhood against it," and it declares it will support no party that does not adopt it.

A gentleman claiming to be well informed repudiates the suggestion that Alabama may not go for Grant, and avers that in his opinion there is not a State more certain for the Republicans. If there should be a full vote, at least twenty or thirty thousand whites will go with us, and out of the eighty-five thousand colored we will not lose more than fifteen thousand. The opposition cannot poll more than sixty thousand white votes, if that, and not more than ten or fifteen thousand colored.

Governor Seymour is in New York ready to take a hand in the Convention proceedings. Mr. Pendleton is expected this week, and a man is on foot to get a little speech out of him.

Judge Bristow, of Alabama, spoke at a Grant meeting in New York, a few evening since. He said that the rebel leaders and the press of the South are now hand in hand with the men of the North who saw no propriety in pursuing the war to a just and victorious conclusion, and they look to the Democratic party to restore them back to the same position and influence that they had before the war. In no public or private house, steamboat, hotel, etc., of the South can you find a portrait of Grant, or Sheridan, or Thomas, or any of the brave defenders of the Union; but you will find portraits of Lee, Beauregard, and Andrew Johnson. They do not accept the situation at all; but, as their organs assert, they appeal from the sword of justice, believing solemnly and religiously in their acts. Give them power, and they will not be long in undoing what has been done since 1865. They not only do not accept the situation, but they scorn the men of the North who do, much more than they do Wendell Phillips or Horace Greeley.

John Quincy Adams, Jr., snubs the Democracy in a rather discourteous note, deeling the proffered nomination for the Vice Presidency. "I feel that the accident of birth," says the indignant nominee, "has thrust me upon the public attention rather before my time; and also that this prominence, connected with the accident of birth, throws a great deal of certain kind of responsibility. If I can acquit myself creditably under these circumstances, and come off with all the old family honors free of soil, I shall be content, and the Vice Presidency may find some one worthier and more anxious than myself."

A New York letter says: "Hendricks" stock is said to be up to-day. Some prominent Democrats who have been leaning to Chase have gone over to him as, after all, the only man that is likely to unite all the elements of the party. The Albany reports as to Governor Seymour favoring the former, must be taken *cum grano salis*. There is nothing in them, if the Governor himself is to be relied upon. The New York delegation will be a unit for Hoffman as Vice. You may rely upon that. The Manhattan Club, which represents the aristocratic wing of the city Democracy, as Tammany represents the proletaire, is out with a notification requesting delegates on their arrival in the city to register their names, with their address, at the office of the Club, in the Fifth avenue. In order that cards of invitation to the privileges of the Club during their stay in the city may be sent to them.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Not less than five hundred papers have come out for Mr. Pendleton. He will go to the New York Convention with the support of the delegates, in whole or in part, from fifteen of the twenty-seven so-called "loyal states." He is unconditionally the choice of the Democracy of every one of the thirty-seven States.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

We learn that the contract for completing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, from Connellsville to Cumberland, will be given out in a few weeks, and by good authority we are informed that there is every prospect that the entire sum necessary to secure the early completion of the work, will be guaranteed as soon as the work is commenced. Referring to the rumored arrangement between the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railways, and the impression sought to be created that said arrangement would to some extent destroy the value of the Connellsville Road, the Baltimore *American* says:

> This is, however, an entire erroneous view of the situation, even should the threatened consolidation take place. There are outlets beyond Pittsburgh for the Fort Wayne which may readily be opened up. The Pennsylvania Road is bound to have its connection with the Ohio, and this connection will be made by the Ohio Railroad leads to the heart of the metropolitan district, and affords an existing connection with Cleveland, Erie, etc. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad and the Mahoning Branch to Youngstown, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, from Erie and Pittsburgh to Cleveland, Erie, while from Cleveland the route is changed by the Lake Shore and Southern Michigan Southern Indiana Railroads is established. This line will be shortened by the construction of about sixty miles of road from Akron to Orrville, which is now in progress, and completed next Fall. Chicago is over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, which will afford a much better connection with all other lake ports of Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and the entire West. The Baltimore and Ohio will be connected with Pittsburgh, while the business between Pittsburgh and that road will be increased by the completion of the Connellsville Road, which will be a direct route from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, and the shortest line between Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York. The Pennsylvania Central, of which this connection is the latest acquisition, is now building a line to the West Wayne Road, and has expected to acquire in the Connellsville Road a line which will afford much better facilities for transferring to other parties, and the only part of the connections of a Philadelphia, or New York line. The Baltimore connection shows by the Fort Wayne, will be to increase the proportion which this road will receive of the profitable part of the through traffic, and belong to her exclusively. The most important line which has been about to be laid to place the road between Connellsville and Cumberland under contract, on which a force was to be employed next week, is expected to be commenced with a view to their completion by navigation, and the opening of the entire line within two years.

At a meeting of the Committee of Finance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, last week, they ratified the subscription of one million dollars by that company to the Connellsville Railroad, and immediately thereafter Mr. Garret, President of the Company, subscribed the said million of dollars, and Mr. Hopkins, one of the Committee, at once signed for himself, and individually, $50,000; Mr. Garrett added for himself, $30,000. Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, visited Baltimore, last week, and was furnished a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Garrett, in reference to the Connellsville Railroad and written by President Garrett, as follows:

> "We do not anticipate that the arrangement between the Pennsylvania Central and Fort Wayne roads will result in the diversion of the travel between the East and West, by the waters of the Potomac and Ohio, from the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to any proportion of the extent to which, in June, 1857—the first year of the Pennsylvania Central's control of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—it did divert it from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or that the Connellsville Road are especially due Mr. Stewart and the surrounding country for the interest he took in securing the completion of this great work, for which he has labored for nearly half a century."

POLITICAL.

To-day, June 22d, has been fixed on as the day on which begins the Mississippi election under the provisions of the reconstruction legislation. A vote will be taken for or against the Constitution framed by the late Convention, and State officers chosen to serve in case of its adoption. The candidates in nomination are as follows:

For Governor.	DEMOCRAT.
Baptis Scan.	Benj. G. Humphreys.
Lieutenant Governor.	
Andrew J. Jamison.	Richard Falconer.
Secretary of State.	
Robert J. Acora.	James L. McCaskill.
Treasurer.	
Duncan McA. Williams.	A. D. Shaver.
Auditor.	
Wm. J. Morgan.	Thomas T. Swann.
Attorney General.	
Joshua B. Morris.	Geo. H. Hooker.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Charles W. Clarke.	D. P. Bestor.
Representatives in Congress.	
1. Jeff. L. Wofford.	Chas. P. Townsend.
2. Rubin Ramsdale.	Thomas N. Martin.
3. Wm. Barksdale.	Thos. P. Gaines.
4. Geo. C. McKee.	Geo. L. Potter.
5. Jno. R. Chalmers.	Jno. Watkins.

Mr. Eggleston was a colonel of cavalry from Ohio, and later a Brigadier General, who served with distinction in the Army of the Cumberland, and when the war was over turned his sword into a ploughshare for the benefit of his adopted State—Mississippi—which now has to acknowledge his services. The Democratic candidate for Governor is a Confederate General, a secret of Governor under the reconstruction policy of 1865. He has continued to exercise the functions of office both civil and military, and a solitary order from General McDowell relieved him.

Recusant Pendleton delegates are warned by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that the West will not be a pleasant part of the Union for them. If they don't like it they can secede from the New York Convention.

Governor Seymour is spoken of as the probable presiding officer of the Democratic Convention.

It having been denied that Governor Seymour, at a late gathering of leading Democrats at Albany, committed himself for Chase, a person who was present reproduces his own words, among the rest the following:

> The Democratic party to be a transition state. It is not to be a party of principles, but a party to mould those whose

The Daily Commercial

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The Case Carried From The Report Department Into Every Counter and Parlor.

[From the New York Commercial.]

The unexpected upward turn of gold, in the face of the large sale determination to be made in July by the Treasury, has caused some inquiry as to whether this change is due to a more speculative spirit or is it indicated by substantial causes connected with the movements of gold, the exports of specie for many months past have been unusually large. The total exports from this port for the first six months of the year amount to $37,272,922, against $17,197,000 for the same period in 1867, and $23,000,000 in 1866, and these large shipments had somewhat regularly occurred while there has been a decrease in the imports for the same months of about $7,000,000. The following statement shows the imports and exports at this port, specie included, for the five months ending May 31:

Husband and Wife.

In his chapter on the relations of husbands and wives, Mr. Alger has a passage so admirable, and withal so true a criticism from Chateaubriand, which it has always seemed to us to surrender too much, that we quote a few sentences:

Let a husband be the true and ever guardian of his family, laboring to adorn, improve, and refine with the gentler graces of wisdom, virtue, and honor; on his love be himself in relation to his wife with gracious kindness toward her family, with profound recognition of her merits, with ready sympathy for her trials, with hearty aid for her better aspirations, and she must be a vile monster if she does not, in return, endeavor to repay him with all the graces and sweetness of her nature.

Let a wife in her whole intercourse with her husband, in the midst of gossipers, gadders, censorious, envious people, manifest love, truth and honor in every relation, an invariable tone and manner of reverence, and if he is not a fool he cannot help respecting her and trusting her implicitly, and in nearly all instances he will end by loving her and living happily with her.

But if he is coarse and vicious, hopeless, reckless, or so base as deliberately to trifle with the most precious possession of mortal, if she is an irresponsible trumpery, or a petty worker, or takes no will in the government of the home while he is a housekeeping monk; if the presence of each acts as a morbid irritant on the nerves of the other; if the instinct of comfort and the sincerity of affection are wanting; if the fatal error of pride and strength, that consistency is a jewel, and that to be a compromisingly is wretchedness and sin;

The laws of domestic life are ailments, fussy, unhealthy, lavishness, scolding, neglectful, an incessant source of unwholesome irritations and aches, which are regarded as infinitesimal interferences with the general health and repose, and are provocative of scolding or quarreling countenance. The honest satisfies the senses and enrich domestic life are no...

Hardware.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.

Hardware,

CRAIG BROTHERS

Brass Founders,

PAPER BOXES,

D. C. KNEELAND & SON,

CEMENT! CEMENT!

R. E. SUMNER'S

Phœnix Hydraulic Cement.

TO THE TOURIST,

Traveler and Pleasure Seeker.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Pittsburgh Paper Manufact'g Co.

W. G. ANDERSON,

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COM'PANY,

23 Fifth Street.

NEW CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPET,

Tapestry and Body Brussels.

Superfine Ingrain Carpets

McFARLAND & COLLINS.

CHINA MATTING

CARPETS,

White, Fancy Striped and Check

MATTINGS.

All Wool Ingrains,

Prices the Lowest in this Market.

McCALLUM BROS.,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.

Hardware,

CRAIG BROTHERS

Brass Founders,

PAPER BOXES,

D. C. KNEELAND & SON,

CEMENT! CEMENT!

R. E. SUMNER'S

Phœnix Hydraulic Cement.

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Superfine Ingrain Carpets

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CARPETS,

White, Fancy Striped and Check

MATTINGS.

All Wool Ingrains,

Prices the Lowest in this Market.

McCALLUM BROS.,

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Wood Street, corner of Second.

Capital, - $400,000.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

Discount and Deposit.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS

BANKERS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.

FURNISHING GOODS.

OPENED THIS DAY,

JOS. HORNE & CO.

White Shetland Shawls,

Sea Breezes.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

PRICES REDUCED.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Spring and Summer Goods.

SEASONABLE ARTICLES

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN

SUMMER FURNISHING GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery,

Percale Shirts.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

62 FIFTH STREET.

KID GLOVES.

"A. C. C." "H. S. K."

A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kids.

HARRIS SEAMLESS KIDS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

19 FIFTH STREET.

HAMBURGS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE

19 FIFTH STREET.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

FURNITURE,

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

J. B. & C. B. DAVIS.

Plumbers', Gas, Steam Fitters,

Machinist's Goods,

FINISHED BRASS WORK.

WHITE ROCK SAND

BANK SAND.

SILVER LAKE ICE.

Pure Spring Water Ice.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCED

PRICES!

BATES

& BELL'S.

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LAWNS,

SILK MANTLES.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL

DRY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

Notions, &c.,

Smithfield Street Dry Goods Store,

WM. F. KAISER.

NEW STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

New Store,

87 Market Street.

THEO. F. PHILLIPS,

M'ELROY,

DICKSON,

& CO.,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

DRUGGISTS.

We invite attention to our well selected and complete stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.

STONE.

FREEPORT STONE.

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SATURATED FELT.

ROOFING CEMENT.

STEAM TO

Liverpool and Queenstown.

The Inman Line Mail Steamships.

HATS AND CAPS.

CLOSING OUT SALE

STRAW

AND

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT

84 WOOD STREET.

Men's, Ladies' and Misses'

HATS,

In Great Variety.

Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Prices Very Greatly Reduced.

R. H. PALMER.

E. R. WILSON.

118

Wood Street.

SECOND DOOR ABOVE FIFTH ST.,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS.

INSURANCE.

PITTSBURGH

National Bank of Commerce

Cor SIXTH and WOOD STREETS.

ALLEMANNA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 42 FIFTH STREET,

BEN FRANKLIN

Insurance Company

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, in the Allegheny Trust Co.'s Building

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

CORN.

PRIME YELLOW AND WHITE CORN,

DANIEL WALLACE,

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIV...

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 7, 1868, trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. PANHANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, May 31, 1868, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after May 10, 1868, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value, and all Passengers travelling this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST—SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. F. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Only Direct Route to the Oil Regions.

Reduction in Distance to Venango City

Without Change of Cars, connecting with Train leaving Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue, at 8:30 A. M., Sundays excepted, for Warren and Franklin. Shortest and quickest route to Oil City and Franklin. Through and Local Trains to all Regions on and after APRIL 26th, 1868. Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

Mails to and from Venango City.....7:00 a m 6:15 p m

Express to and from Venango City.....10:40 p m 12:20 a m

Mail to and from Kittanning.....3:00 p m 10:30 a m

Accommodation.....5:40 p m 7:50 a m

Mail to and from Kittanning.....8:30 a m 11:30 a m

Express to and from Kittanning.....12:00 m 2:55 p m

Church Train leaves Works at 8:00 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh, at 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 5:00 P. M., arriving at Works at 6:30 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent. W. F. HOPE, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

Mails to and from Uniontown.....7:00 a m 6:00 p m

M'Keesport Accommodation.....11:00 a m 9:05 p m

Express to and from Uniontown.....3:00 p m 10:00 a m

Brownsville Accom'n.....4:30 p m 8:35 a m

Braddock's Accommodation.....6:15 p m 7:50 p m

Night Accommodation to M'Keesport.....10:30 p m 6:40 a m

From West Newton.....1:00 p m 10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent. WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

BOWEN, POTTER & EBBS,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

102 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made. Sales guaranteed.

A. YONT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, Hay,

Bacon, Lard, Tallow,

Dried Fruit, Green Fruit, Beans,

Wool, Feathers,

And every thing in the line of PRODUCE, &c.

NO. 10 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prices Current sent on notice.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

475 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Customers.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 136 SMITHFIELD ST

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLEUM.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN TASSELS,

GIMPS and CORDS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At BERTH'S Curtain Store,

447 BROADWAY, New York.

GERMAN SOAP

25 boxes Procter & Gamble's Mottled German Soap. Also, a full and recent of Colgate & Co.'s Toilet Soaps. Borden's Eagle Brand of Condensed Milk and Extract of Beef. Morton's Pineapple Cheese. Just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

346 Liberty street.

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SLATE.

TWIN CITY SLATE CO.,

Manufacture and Deal in every variety of

Roofing Slate of Superior Quality.

J. S. NEWMYER, President.

Locomotive and Machine Works.

SMITH & PORTER,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives,

AND

Stationary Engines.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

PIPE WORKS,

William Smith,

MANUFACTURER OF

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS

REITER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every Description of Steel.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

SAW PLATES.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and Harrison sts., Fifth ward,

PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL.

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN SHOW STEEL.

PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE.

RAILWAY SPRINGS, AND SPRING STEEL.

ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,

AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH

AND

EMPIRE GLASS FACTORIES.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED

FLINT GLASS WARE

WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,

FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN,

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITE LEAD.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD

DRY AND IN OIL,

Red Lead, Potters' Lead, Zinc

PAINT AND PUTTY,

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 26 WOOD ST.

Factory, corner of BIDWELL ST. AND OHIO AVENUE, Allegheny.

The following notice of guarantee, having our written signature, is attached to every keg of the above brands:

REWARD—We will give TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD for every ounce of ADULTERATION found in White Lead (of our manufacture), bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of Fineness and Whiteness Unequalled by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

WHITE LEAD,

RED LEAD,

LITHARGE

AND

ZINC.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

PATENT COMBINATION

Hydrant Hose.

This Hose is without question the strongest and most desirable of any now manufactured.

Cut in Lengths to suit Purchasers, with Nozzle and Screws.

JOHN M. TATE,

227 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh; and 59 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

POTASH.

20 Casks First Sorts, for sale by

S. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Corner Wood and First streets.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS,

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,

SHEET ANT PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;

ANGLE AND T IRON;

GUARD IRON;

COAL SCREEN IRON;

T Rails, 16 and 30 inch to yard;

TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;

BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;

SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;

RAILROAD SPIKES;

RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;

STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;

PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;

MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

130 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,

CHICAGO, Ills.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS;

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;

WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;

COACH AND LAG SCREWS;

SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;

MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;

WROUGHT IRON HINGES;

TUYERE IRONS;

BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;

ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;

COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;

BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;

STOVE AND SAW RODS;

R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

WORKS:

SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE:

WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS;

CHIMNEY, OIL STILLS,

BRITCHES, OIL TANKS,

FIRE BEDS, AGITATORS,

ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS,

STEAM PIPE, CONDENSERS,

SALT PANS, PRISON DOORS,

IRON BRIDGES, GASOMETERS.

STEAM BOILERS.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Corner Second, Third, Bait and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders left to the above address will be promptly attended to.

JOHN M. COOPER.....HENRY KIRK.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN

Gas Fixtures and Tubing

OF ALL KINDS,

Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; and a lot on hand for any Pump now in use.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.

Founders and Machinists,

IRON CITY WORKS,

COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND FIFE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES,

ROLLING MILL ENGINES,

SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,

ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.,

Founders and Machinists,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED ROLLS, all sizes,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

For IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, SILVER, GOLD, PAPER and INDIA RUBBER WORK. ALSO,

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—209 LIBERTY STREET,

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANKIRK.

BRADLEY

STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROJAN and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, FUMOSA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves,

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND and WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. O. LIVINGSTON, W. H. BURT, W. A. ROBINSON, JR.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Light Castings,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS

THE ... TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Inaugural Monday Morning Address by Rev. Mr. Young.

A regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Board of Education was held last evening in the Board room, corner of Ninth and Wood streets, Prof. Denniston in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Young.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Prof. C. A. Yeaw read a few brief selections from English authors including Bulwer's poems, entitled "Lucile," and "Lucile's Children," and a great deal in the way of fine humor followed.

Prof. R. H. Lyon read the resolution, the first one of the series, which was offered at the last meeting of the Board, in relation to the Teachers' Association, and moved its adoption.

Prof. Lyon said that the object of the Association was to elevate the standard of education, and to bring the teachers of the city together for the purpose of discussing questions connected with the profession. He thought that the Association would be productive of much good, and he hoped that the resolution would be adopted.

Prof. Yeaw said that the Association was organized on the 5th of May, and that the meetings were held on the first Monday evening in each month. The Association was composed of the teachers of the city, and the object was to improve the standard of education. He thought that the Association would be productive of much good, and he hoped that the resolution would be adopted.

Prof. Denniston said that the Association was organized on the 5th of May, and that the meetings were held on the first Monday evening in each month. The Association was composed of the teachers of the city, and the object was to improve the standard of education